





Since South African Violence a Year Ago

# Large Numbers of Non-Afrikaner Whites Emigrate

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, July 17 (UPI)—A few weeks ago, a wealthy Durban socialite traveled 320 miles to Johannesburg to keep a long-standing appointment with a medical specialist. Only to find his office abandoned. Inquiring among other doctors in the building, she learned that he had left South Africa for the United States on a one-way ticket, without a word to his patients.

Recounting the experience, the socialite spoke more in sympathy than frustration. Like the specialist, she would like to emigrate, if she could find a means of bootlegging her wealth past the country's tight foreign exchange controls. In the meantime, she is following the specialist's example and saying little about her plans, for fear that the government might start monitoring her financial transactions.

A year after the country's tenuous political equilibrium was shattered by the Soweto riots, English-speaking whites are leaving in unprecedented numbers. Sensing that the long-term prospects for whites are gloomy, they are giving up the relative luxuries of South African life to make a new and in many cases poorer start in other parts of the English-speaking world.

For the 4.3 million whites who remain, the trend is disturbing. Since World War II, their numbers have been swollen by more than 750,000 immigrants, carefully selected for the skills needed to sustain the country's impressive economic growth.

## Soweto Impetus

But in 12 months, largely because of Soweto, immigration has been halved and emigration more than doubled, more or less canceling each other out.

In the first four months of this year, 8,378 persons left the country.

Salisbury, Rhodesia, July 17 (AP)—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, returning here today to the welcome of a huge crowd, ruled out the prospect of any deal with the white-minority government on black rule.

The United Methodist Church bishop, returning from a six-week tour abroad, also dismissed speculation that he might "go an alliance with the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole, a nationalist leader who returned from two years of self-imposed exile a week ago.

Bishop Muzorewa also attacked Joshua Nkomo of the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union, charging that he had "started a civil war" in Zimbabwe, the nationalists' name for Rhodesia.

The bishop, who is president of the African National Council, accused Mr. Nkomo's guerrillas of a "campaign of bloody intimidation" and cited recent machine-gun murders, bombings and looting in his hometown of Bulawayo.

Tens of thousands of blacks crowded Salisbury's Highfield African township as the bishop was driven from the airport in a motorcade. Police estimated the crowd at between 100,000 and 200,000.

try, the highest figure for any quarter since records started in 1924. Immigration resulted in a net gain of 750, but in the same period last year the gain was 14,500. The government claims it is admitting fewer because of a slowdown in the economy but surveys abroad suggest that many potential immigrants have shied away.

In Rhodesia, where the threat to whites is more immediate, emigration has reached crisis proportions, raising the possibility that the 297,000 whites there will simply melt away. But in South Africa there is little prospect of an exodus, since more than half the whites are Afrikaners, the descendants of 17th and 18th-century Dutch, French and German settlers, who describe themselves as Africa's "white tribe."

Foreign Minister R.P. Botha, expressing a common sentiment, has said that Afrikaners, having "nowhere to go," will fight rather than surrender their birthright to blacks. But for his countrymen of British descent, and European immigrants whom they have assimilated, the situation is different. By current indications, many of them will choose to uproot their lives rather than face a racial showdown.

Differing Views

Interior Minister Connie Mulder drew attention to the different viewpoints in a speech earlier this year in which he spoke disparagingly of those who are leaving. "To them I would say, the sooner

they go, the better," Mr. Mulder said. "It does not disturb us at all if they leave. It is just Africa selecting its own sons, those who have the backbone to stand up to the challenge."

Other officials, Prime Minister John Vorster among them, have appealed to those considering departure to give the matter second thought. Although the government insists that newcomers will more than compensate for those who are going, economists are troubled by the high proportion of professionals and recent university graduates among those who are going, particularly doctors, lawyers, architects and engineers.

Figures are disputed but it is certain that hundreds of professionals have departed in the last year, many of them for the United States. At the beginning of the year, dozens of doctors were reported to have left on a single air charter, to beat a deadline imposed by a change in U.S. registration regulations. A survey conducted among medical students at the University of the Witwatersrand at about the same time showed that 83 per cent of those polled intended to emigrate.

Moreover, profiles of the migrants suggest that the country is losing those whose skills it needs most, and gaining, among the immigrants, a relatively high proportion of less skilled persons fleeing deteriorating conditions in Angola, Mozambique and Rhodesia.

Last year, the largest group of new arrivals, after the 20,731 from Britain, were 15,371 from other African countries, many of them refugees from the former Portuguese colonies.

The typical emigrant now comes from the middle-to-high income bracket, with a marketable skill, but without the wealth that ties others down. Earlier this year, in an attempt to stem an alarming outflow of capital, the government further limited what emigrants can take. The cash ceiling is half of one's total assets, up to a maximum of \$34,500. Those with investments here can expatriate a maximum annual income of \$115,000, not

enough for the wealthy to locate at a similarly high dard of living.

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Manning a defense post in west Beirut are two members of the radical Rejection Front during clashes with another Palestinian unit, the pro-Syria Saiga guerrilla faction.

At Least 12 Are Killed

## Factions Clash for 2 Days in Beirut Camp

BEIRUT, July 17 (UPI)—Fighting erupted last night and continued today between rival Palestinian guerrilla factions at the main Sabra refugee camp here. Members of the Syrian-backed Saiga and their foes in the militant Rejection Front battled with rockets and machine guns while Syrian troops of the Arab League peace-keeping force cordoned off the area to contain the clashes.

Residents of neighboring quarters fled when stray shells landed outside the compound. With a population of about 25,000, Sabra is the largest of the 14 Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. The camps have a population of more than 100,000 and have been under guerrilla control since Lebanese police left them nine years ago.

In the fighting last night and today, more than 300 rifle grenades, which are usually used against tanks and other armor, were fired, according to Palestinian sources.

Palestinian sources played down the number of casualties but Lebanese security officials said that, according to their information, 12 combatants were killed and 30 wounded.

### Numerous Clashes

Clashes between al-Saiga and the Iraqi-backed Rejectionists, who strongly oppose a negotiated settlement with Israel, have been frequent in the last few months.

The Rejectionists, who are led by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, are supported by the regime in Iraq, which is a rival to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad's government.

Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, in a nationwide radio and television address last night, vowed to continue Baghdad's support of the Rejectionists against what he called "subversive Arab regimes" seeking a compromise solution with Israel.

Sabra is on the road to the Beirut International airport which

remained open despite the clashes.

The Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, headed an emergency meeting of the Palestinian military command to discuss the fighting.

The clashes coincided with

fresh efforts to bring about a Lebanese national entente and a cease-fire in southern Lebanon. A new Syrian initiative is expected here soon after two days of talks in Syria by Lebanese Defense and Foreign Minister Fuad Buto, who returned last night.

## U.S. to Push for Geneva Talks When Carter and Begin Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

Arab territory occupied in 1967, particularly the West Bank and Gaza Strip that he has called part of Israel.

The essence of Mr. Carter's approach has been to promise Israel "real peace," such as diplomatic relations with the Arabs and open borders, in return for withdrawal from almost all occupied territory and agreement to some kind of Palestinian homeland linked with Jordan.

In recent weeks, Mr. Begin has emphasized—under some U.S. pressure, his willingness to negotiate without preconditions all aspects of a peace accord, and he has called for a Geneva meeting as early as Oct. 10. Privately, several administration officials question the sincerity of the offer because they do not believe Mr. Begin would seriously discuss the return of the West Bank.

But Mr. Carter decided not to question Mr. Begin's intentions and instead to focus on his promise to discuss all issues at Geneva, aides said. Such an approach, the administration decided, would stress the positive and would allow Mr. Vance to encourage the Arabs to attend Geneva and to solve the crucial procedural question of Palestinian representation at the summit.

It also would have the effect of reducing concern in the U.S. Jewish community about Mr. Carter's policy toward Israel. Jewish leaders were highly critical of Mr. Carter in recent weeks and the air was cleared only when Mr. Carter met with 40 of them and reassured them of his support for Israel.

Mr. Begin, who arrived in New York on Friday, said that he is carrying with him a peace program to discuss with the President.

The main points that the United States expects from the talks are these:

• Because this is the first high-level meeting between the Carter administration and the new Israeli government, the President wants to establish a personal rapport with Mr. Begin so that they can communicate on a more personal basis later. Mr. Carter already is doing that with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

• Because of Mr. Begin's statements about wanting a comprehensive peace and his willingness to go to Geneva, the administration wants to begin a dialogue on just what "going to Geneva" entails. The President has said that it would be better not to go to Geneva than to go unprepared.

• The administration suspects that Mr. Begin, despite his public statements in support of a comprehensive settlement, may privately prefer new step-by-step accords in the Sinai and Golan Heights, where retention of territory is not so important psychologically to him as it is on the West Bank. But the administration intends to stress that he should go ahead with the comprehensive approach, even if his position on the West Bank is unpromising. The United States believes that positions can evolve from discussions.

• The United States does not intend during the talks to seek the exact details of Mr. Begin's position, such as the extent of territorial withdrawals. It has decided that neither Israel nor the Arab states will reveal their hands before Geneva and that it would be better to discuss whether Mr. Begin agrees with such broad U.S. approaches as trading territory for peace.

• Mr. Carter intends to discuss the meaning of Resolution 242, the ambiguous United Nations Security Council document of November, 1967, that called on Israel to withdraw from lands occupied in the 1967 war but without saying whether this meant "all" as interpreted by the Arabs, or "almost all" as interpreted by Mr. Carter, or one that allows Israel to have "defensible borders" it advocates. Mr. Carter wants to find out just how much flexibility Mr. Begin has on this question and whether a compromise can be worked out on the West Bank that meets both Israeli and Arab interests.

• The United States also hopes to move toward resolution of the major procedural problem holding up convening a Geneva conference. The Arabs seem to be pointing to a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the United States wants to find out whether Mr. Begin would accept such a delegation, given his previous objection to a separate Palestinian body at Geneva.

Administration officials emphasized the conciliatory attitude of Mr. Sadat and other Arab leaders. An authoritative official said yesterday that "the things being said by both sides are less irreconcilable than they have ever been before."

Begin Greets Supporters

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Israeli Prime Minister Begin opened his New York hotel suite to personal friends from all over North America yesterday, keeping work to a minimum in honor of the Jewish Sabbath.



هذه امانة للوطن

## Experiments Finds Files on Drug Tests Revealing a Wider Program

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, July 17 (UPI).—CIA has disclosed that it has additional information that it has obtained from a number of persons, including alcoholics, drug addicts, and mental cancer patients, may be unwitting subjects of drug experiment programs.

The new material apparently is related to the so-called "MK-ultra" testing program, some aspects of which were detailed in a report the committee issued in April of last year.

Evidence Piled Together  
The Senate investigators discovered in 1975 that many of the records concerning this program, which was the principal CIA program involving chemical and biological agents, were destroyed in January, 1973.

From remaining records and from interviews, the committee learned that the program had been started around 1953 to explore behavior control.

One victim of those experiments was Dr. Frank Olson, who committed suicide by jumping out of a 10th-story hotel window in New York in 1953 after unwittingly drinking about 70 micrograms of LSD in a glass of Colman's Mustard.

Most of the military and CIA test subjects apparently were volunteers and were military or government employees. Other programs, however, involved unwitting subjects. Judy Powell, the White House press secretary, said on Friday that the new material indicated that private citizens had been tested without their knowledge.

At the time of the initial Senate investigation, CIA officials said that the testing had been a cold-war phenomenon, encouraged by stories of brainwashing of U.S. soldiers by Communists.

Considerable experimentation, they said, was conducted to find drugs that would alter behavior, particularly to facilitate interrogation. Some of the studies, particularly those concerning hallucinogenic drugs, were conducted at the National Institute of Mental Health Research Center at Lexington, Ky., which was a prison used to house drug addicts.

## Resignation Casts Doubt on House Korea Probe

By T. R. Reid

WASHINGTON, July 17 (UPI).—The House of Representatives and staff aides of the Ethics Committee pledged today that they would continue investigation of the Korean bribery scandal despite the resignation of the committee's special counsel, Philip A. Hays.

Writing number of Republican and Democratic members of the committee, Hays said that the disavowal of Mr. Lacovara and committee's chairman, Rep. J. Edgar Hoover, proved that the committee was not being misled by the Korean government.

Mr. Lacovara's departure would delay the investigation, which already has been criticized for its sluggish pace. Staff investigators said the disavowal would encourage their somewhat cool relations with the Justice Department, which is carrying on its own investigation.

"Phil had been getting to a point where he had fairly good cooperation from justice—getting information we needed," said Jeffrey Harris, the committee's deputy chief counsel. "Now they'll be even more circumspect around us."

Committee members agreed that Mr. Lacovara's departure would delay the investigation, which already has been criticized for its sluggish pace. Staff investigators said the disavowal would encourage their somewhat cool relations with the Justice Department, which is carrying on its own investigation.

Mr. Lacovara, 34, severed his law firm's contract with the Ethics Committee Friday night after Rep. J. Edgar Hoover, committee's chairman, Rep. J. Edgar Hoover, proved that the committee was not being misled by the Korean government.

Mr. Lacovara personally had hired Mr. Lacovara because of the reputation the attorney had acquired on the Watergate special prosecution force. The chairman and the special counsel never got along with each other, committee members said.

"The chairman is very protective of his authority," Rep. J. Edgar Hoover said. "Mr. Lacovara was equally assertive. It was a severe clash of personalities."

The House Republican whip, Robert Michel, R-Ill., suggested that politics rather than personalities were responsible for the Ethics Committee's difficulties.

Nothing that most of those linked so far to the alleged Korean bribery attempts have been Democrats, Rep. Michel said the committee has been "foot-dragging."

"I guess too many people of importance are involved," he said.

Mr. Lacovara's sudden departure prompted more calls for President Carter to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the Korean connection. That demand came from Republicans in both houses of Congress and from a group of 25 junior Democrats in the House.

Mr. Harris, the deputy counsel, said he and other staff members intended to stay "at least until we find out whether we can continue a professional investigation."

Arabs Back Djibouti  
CAIRO, July 17 (UPI).—Egypt and Saudi Arabia have endorsed Djibouti's request to join the Arab League, officials said today. The league council session on Sept. 3 will consider the matter.



SCHOOL DAZE—School was out in College Corner Junior High School, College Corner, Ind., when this car zoomed off an embankment at the end of a dead-end road, and plunged halfway through a classroom wall. Workers spent an hour and a half prying the driver—uninjured—out of the car. His explanation: He lost control.

## Church-State Issue Raised Carter's Vatican Appointment Angers His Fellow Baptists

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, July 17 (UPI).—President Carter's appointment early this month of a personal representative to the Vatican has infuriated Mr. Carter's fellow Baptists and touched off a flurry of interreligious strife.

The Rev. Jimmy Allen of San Antonio, Texas, the newly elected president of Mr. Carter's denomination, the 13-million-member Southern Baptist Convention, sent a telegram to the President stating that the appointment "is in violation of the spirit and probably the letter of the First Amendment to the Constitution." The First Amendment provides for separation of church and state.

Dr. James Wood of the Washington-based Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, with a constituency of 25 million Baptists, made a similar complaint in a telegram to the White House. He said that the appointment of a Vatican envoy "also officially underscores the special concern of this government for one religious body to the point of preferential treatment not accorded any other church or religious body anywhere else in the world."

Similar protests were lodged by an interdenominational church-state separatist group called "Americans United."

The naming of a Vatican envoy is not a new step, although Mr. Carter's choice, Miami attorney David Walters, who will succeed the Nixon-appointed Henry Cabot Lodge, is the first Roman Catholic to be named to the unsalaried post.

But Baptists and other strict constructionists of church-state separation are especially vigorous in protesting the Walters appointment because they fear it signals the upgrading of U.S. representation at the Vatican from its present informal status to full diplomatic recognition of the headquarters of a religion.

Their fears were increased by the quiet passage last month of an amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for fiscal year 1978, which begins in October. The amendment, introduced by Sen. Richard Stone, R-Ill., repeals a 110-year-old law, enacted in an era of anti-Catholicism, forbidding expenditure of funds "for the support of an American legation" at the Vatican.

To Upgrade Representation  
Sen. Stone, who is Jewish, said he offered the amendment so that if "some president in the future" wanted to upgrade representation at the Vatican it could be done.

But, he added, "I wouldn't think there is any early or imminent move in the offing in that direction" and denied acting at the behest of the White House.

White House and State Department officials said the amendment would not affect the current appointment of Walters.

Bonn Law Signed  
On War Objectors  
BONN, July 17 (UPI).—President Walter Scheel has signed a law allowing draftees to avoid military service simply by claiming they are conscientious objectors.

Instead of 15 months of military service, conscientious objectors are assigned civilian duties for 18 months.

The opposition Christian Democratic party, which voted against the measure in the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, announced that it would challenge its constitutionality in the courts.

The party said the law is unconstitutional because it had not been submitted to the Bundestag, the upper house of parliament, for approval, and because it allows conscripts to serve or not serve as they please.

## Swimmer Finds Green Gelatin Just His Dish

By John Avenill

BOISE, Idaho, July 17 (AP).—It was a dream-come-true for 19-year-old David Barron—jumping into a 4 1/2-foot-deep, 600-gallon tank of gooey, lime-green gelatin to search for a marble at the bottom.

Mr. Barron, from Castleford, Idaho, found the marble but not until he had slopped some of the mess on many of the 1,000 spectators who turned out for the event yesterday afternoon.

"It was great," he said afterward, as gelatin slid off his body. "I had this dream of an orgy in Jell-O and this is the closest I've ever been to it."

The jump was sponsored by a Boise stereo shop and a radio station, with prizes awarded for marbles recovered.

## Senate Votes Carter Power To Survey Oil

By John Avenill

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Overriding opposition by oil-state senators, the U.S. Senate has voted 54-39 to give the President sweeping authority to undertake an inventory of all U.S. oil and natural gas reserves, both onshore and offshore.

The authority was added Friday to a bill providing for a thorough overhaul of the 1853 law regulating offshore oil and gas drilling on the outer continental shelf. The bill was passed by a vote of 59-18 and now goes to the House where similar legislation is pending.

The Senate's two-day consideration of the bill was marked by a series of setbacks for the oil industry. The bill was strongly opposed by the industry as it emerged last month from the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Amendments added to the bill on the Senate floor made it even worse from the industry standpoint.

The most objectionable was an amendment by Sen. John Durkin, D-N.H., that would authorize and direct the President to determine the availability of all oil and gas within U.S. boundaries.

Declaring that previous government effort to obtain this information "has been bogged down in lengthy litigation," Sen. Durkin said:

"The government can no longer afford to rely on industry for such vital information. We must seek independent data that has been verified and audited."

© Los Angeles Times.

Chicago Trains Collide  
CHICAGO, July 17 (AP).—Fourteen persons were injured this morning when a Chicago Transit Authority work train crashed into the rear of a CTA elevated passenger train on the North Side.

## Mayor Tours Shattered Districts

## Clamor for Damages Follows Blackout

By Lee Lescaze

NEW YORK, July 17 (UPI).—Mayor Abraham Beame went to the Bronx yesterday to meet businessmen whose stores were plundered during last week's blackout.

The mayor met the businessmen in a bakery. Outside, television crews interviewed residents of the heavily looted area.

In Washington, the Associated Press reported that the Small Business Administration had declared New York City and parts of Westchester County disaster areas, qualifying them for federal aid.

Mayor Beame, who later said that he had put 1,500 additional police officers on duty during the weekend, got into an argument inside the bakery over the scope of the looting.

"Who's going to insure us for next time?" furniture dealer Steve Bari asked the mayor.

"The word on the street is that next time it's the torch," Mr. Bari demanded that Mr. Beame designate the looting Wednesday night and Thursday morning a riot so that his riot insurance would cover his losses.

Was It a Riot?  
"It wasn't a riot," Mayor Beame said.

"It was a riot," Mr. Bari answered.

"You're just arguing semantics," Mayor Beame said. Mr. Bari wasn't. He was arguing money.

The blackout and looting gave Mr. Beame, who has been trailing in the polls, an opportunity to campaign against the habitually unpopular Consolidated Edison Co. and crime, and to demonstrate leadership in a crisis.

The 71-year-old mayor seized it with both hands, keeping himself in the public view and promising harsh penalties for more than 3,500 persons charged with looting. Mayor Beame, who faces stiff opposition in the September Democratic primary, has won approval from many for the manner in which he took command in the crisis.

Fear of 'Next Time'  
But the small businessmen wanted to know what Mayor Beame would do for them. "The young lions and sharks have had taste of blood. They'll strike again," contractor Sidney Gould said.

The local state assemblyman, Tom Cullane, interrupted to thank the mayor for coming and to pledge that he and his family would stick it out on Fordham Road. With a gesture toward Mr. Bari, the Democratic assemblyman said, "I hope all you businessmen have the guts to stick it out with us."

Mr. Gould said that the mayor should have called out the National Guard immediately. He suggested using tear gas and parachute flares dropped from helicopters to illuminate streets if such looting erupts again.

The mayor tried to make a few points. The National Guard takes time to mobilize; they couldn't have gotten here in time," he said. "Only a small number were looting and 99.9 percent of better of New Yorkers really rose to the occasion and acted remarkably well."

Bitter View  
On the street outside, Mr. Bari was telling a television interviewer that he did not see any help coming from his meeting with the mayor. Although a City Hall official had promised to

help him with his insurance claim, Mr. Bari remained bitter. "He's afraid to call it a riot because it's an election year," Mr. Bari said, gesturing to the inside where Mayor Beame was shaking hands with supporters.

"I could buy my furniture back on the street," Mr. Bari said. "These people want to sell it back to me."

Beame Defended  
In the pockets of the city where looting was widespread, the thieves, reportedly were trying to turn their booty into cash.

In East Harlem, the Mafia was reportedly buying what it wanted, according to a community leader who refused to be named. "They've got the money to buy," he said.

A man pushed his way up to Mr. Bari and interrupted. "How many people were killed?" he asked. "I feel for this man. But there can't be any guns. No one knows what might happen if shooting started."

"Hey," a third man shouted. "This guy had a store, you didn't have a store." The argument continued and the mayor's defender identified himself as Robert Cohen, the city purchasing commissioner, a long-time friend of the mayor.

The blackout and Mayor Beame's handling of it have suddenly become the mayor's campaign centerpiece. Mr. Gould, the angry contractor, told a reporter, "it's a definite plus for Beame."

## Calif. Magician Saw Dark Future For N.Y.C., Predicted Blackout

SEATTLE, July 17 (AP).—A small, white-haired man walked into the Seattle Post-Intelligencer building Tuesday, saying that he would predict the newspaper's top front-page headline Thursday.

He jotted down the prediction, enclosed it in five sealed envelopes and left it with the city editor. Unsealed after the final edition of Thursday's paper had been printed, it read: "I predict the banner story 7-14, P-1 final edition will be: Massive Power Blackout Hits New York City Area. Arrest Hundreds for Looting." The word "failure" had been deleted and "blackout" written in its place.

The headline in the paper: "Massive Power Blackout Hits New York City Area. 500 Arrested in Looting."

The man, who identified himself as Roger, a magician from Salinas, Calif., said that he was in town for the convention of the Pacific Coast Association of Magicians.

## Carter Backs Plan to Admit 15,000 Indochinese Refugees

WASHINGTON, July 17 (UPI).—President Carter has approved a State Department request to admit 15,000 Indochinese refugees into the United States, including the 7,000 "boat people" still living on the vessels that they used to flee Vietnam.

Administration officials said that, after more than two weeks of study, the White House has agreed with the recommendation made by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to help at least some of the more than 80,000 Indochinese who are stranded in Thailand and throughout Southeast Asia.

Mr. Carter told Mr. Vance Friday to go ahead with the necessary formalities and ask Attorney General Griffin Bell to use his emergency "parole authority" to admit the 15,000 Laotians, Cambodians and Vietnamese this year and next year, officials said.

The Attorney General is expected to make the formal announcement of the administration decision tomorrow, officials said.

Congress Unenthusiastic  
The issue is potentially controversial because many members of Congress have indicated that they are unenthusiastic about admitting more Indochinese refugees. Since the Communist takeover in 1975, 150,000 refugees have been admitted by the United States.

The attorney general, when using the parole authority, consults with key members of Congress before dealing with immigration affairs.

Rep. Joshua Silberg, D-Pa., who heads the Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, has a bill pending before the full committee that would allow additional refugees into the country on a quota basis. Last week he called for an international conference to deal with the unexpected continuing flow of refugees from Indochina.

An aide to Rep. Silberg said that he reserved judgment on the State Department request pending a hearing by his committee to study the facts.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who heads the Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees, strongly supported the move.

Cost Study  
White House officials said that the administration would not be able to inform Congress on the costs of admitting the 15,000 refugees until the President had received a study by the Office of Management and Budget on the further welfare payments needed for the 150,000 already in this country.

It has been estimated that the United States has spent more than \$500 million in transporting and resettling the 150,000 refugees. It was believed earlier that it might cost \$15 million for the additional 15,000.

State Department officials said

## Ray Pleads Not Guilty To Escape Charges

FETRROS, Tennessee, July 17 (UPI).—James Earl Ray, the convicted assassin of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., pleaded not guilty last week to charges he escaped from Brushy Mountain State Prison June 10.

Ray claimed he was illegally confined in the east Tennessee prison. Five witnesses were scheduled to testify about the escape of Ray and five other prisoners. The escape charge is a felony.

Ray's attorney, Johnnie R. Cochran Jr., said that his client would fight the charges in court.

Ray's escape from prison was one of the most dramatic events in the history of the prison system in Tennessee.

Ray was arrested in London in 1969 and sentenced to 99 years in prison for the assassination of Dr. King.

Ray's escape from prison was a major scandal for the Tennessee Department of Corrections.

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## Behind the Blackout

New York's blackout and its aftermath stripped away more than one facade. It revealed the awesome dependence of major cities on electricity and, therefore, on the energy that is needed to provide it. It demonstrated that back-up systems, protective devices and reliability studies are relative things. And it laid bare the real heart of New York City, uncovering the bad and the good that lie behind its once-slick but now-tarnished image.

There will be no doubt, a great hunt for the villain other than those bolts of lightning Wednesday night. Maybe one will be found—in inadequate planning, insufficient installation of equipment, human error or a combination of these—at the power company, which is where New Yorkers, not wholly without reason, traditionally look first. Whatever the investigating teams conclude, nothing will alter the love-hate relationship that has long existed between Consolidated Edison and the citizens of New York. The city can't live without it and, if you listen to its residents, hates to live with it. Mayor Beame's immediate leap to the conclusion that Con Edison had been grossly negligent reflects that view, even though his comments ought to be taken in the context of the political campaign in which he is engaged.

There is some evidence, of course, that Con Ed is not one of the better power companies in the nation. And there may be more evidence once the investigations are concluded. But there is also some evidence that New York City is not one of the better places in which to attempt to deliver electricity. An unusually high percentage of the city's power has to be bought from other companies and transported substantial distances because environmental objections have made it impossible for Con Edison to build more generators close to its customers. That

trade-off—long-range transmission of electricity with the increased potential of blackouts, in exchange for less close-in pollution—is among the issues that need to be re-examined.

We suspect that every other major city in the country—and the minor ones, for that matter—are vulnerable to similar blackouts, given the right combination of events. We wouldn't encourage anybody to place too much faith in assurances of the "it-can't-happen-here" type. Too many examples in which blackouts occurred or almost occurred earlier this year have already been documented. So we look forward to the reports of the investigating bodies for proposals not only about how to avoid future blackouts in New York but for information on what preventive measures might be advisable for other parts of the country.

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If we were in New York right now, however, we would be concerned as much with what happened after the blackout began as with what happened to bring it about. Those who live in affluent sections of the city took the darkness in stride, alternating between denouncing the power company and doing things to help themselves and others cope with adversity. But the looting and burning in the poorer sections of Harlem, the Bronx, Queens and Brooklyn are terrible indictments of the state of the city, its government and its people. There will be much analysis in the next few weeks about why that happened—the weather, unemployment, anger, frustration, just plain meanness—and we are not about to speculate. Suffice it to say now that, in a variety of important respects, the New York that New York revealed to the world Wednesday night is something less than a wonderful town.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The House Gets Into Intelligence

What is it about the House that has kept it from focusing in a reasonably orderly and intelligent way, as the Senate has finally done, on the investigation and oversight of the intelligence community? Weak leadership? Trouble-begging rules? Accidents of personality? Whatever the answer, it was hardly a surprise that it took nothing less than a heavy-handed power play by Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, prompting a raucous and rancorous debate on the floor, for the House finally to establish an intelligence oversight committee the other day.

We are pleased that the House will now try to do what the Senate started doing more than a year ago. Any further delay on the House's part would have invited an indictment for gross institutional negligence. Yet the House's record of erratic behavior on matters of intelligence leaves little room for optimism about what it will do now.

The issue that most stirred the members in their debate on Thursday was the familiar one of secrecy. Senate experience has demonstrated that seemingly intractable differences of principles on this issue can be smoothed out in an atmosphere of mutual executive-congressional confidence. But the House has not developed that knack.

"The President, the Vice-President and the head of the CIA have asked us to plug up leaks on the Hill," Speaker O'Neill roared, as if pleasing the executive branch and saving the nation from the irresponsible leaders in the House were the principal aims of the exercise. To many members, of course, his appeal smacked of cover-up.

The actual procedure accepted by the House does not seem so unreasonable: The access of other members to the committee's secrets will be limited. But it will be possible to appeal the committee's secrecy decisions to the full House. In any event, it is long past time for the House to stop restaging its old secrecy battles and get into serious oversight. Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson are no longer in the White House. The hope must be that ideological edges will blur as the new committee delves into substance. It's worth trying.

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Speaker O'Neill's decision to put only four Republicans on the committee, against nine Democrats, is something else. This enraged the Republicans, and understandably so. In intelligence oversight, where serious matters of no particular party concern are dealt with largely behind closed doors, there is special reason to avoid the appearance of partisanship. The Senate recognized as much by setting a ratio of nine Democrats to eight Republicans on its intelligence committee. The House committee, which is starting its life under plenty of other handicaps, did not need to be burdened with this one.

The chairman of the new committee, Edward Boland, is known as a trusted Massachusetts colleague of the speaker. He has not previously demonstrated expertise, or even interest, in any of the areas for which his new committee has responsibility. It will be up to him to show that Mr. O'Neill's confidence in him is not misplaced.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Pay Now, Suffer Later

We now have permission to cut our own throats. The government has sought to dissuade us from doing so, but the problem of pay and prices is no longer a matter primarily for Westminster, Whitehall and Congress House, but rather a multiplicity of choices made by companies and unions, managers and shop stewards, and by ordinary wage and salary earners. The government's fight against inflation has been the best reason for hoping that it remains in office. That, above all, has been the justification for the Lib-Lab pact: The Liberals, like many others, have found the Conservative alternative policies unconvincing. This is not just a matter of parliamentary performance. The Conservative front bench, dangerously divided between monetarist dogma and support for incomes policy, must soon make up its mind. Until it does, the credo of Old Bill, the cartoonist's soldier of the Great War, must apply: "If yer knows of a better 'ole, go to it." But

that is a shaky foundation for the government's life. Mr. Callaghan badly needs success on wages, against all the odds. So does the country.

—From the Observer (London).

#### Darker Side of U.S. Technology

That the Americans, with their push-button, white-hot, technological society, should allow their largest city to be plunged into, and remain in, darkness is a thought fit to kindle any amount of candle-power in the British soul. It is tantamount to being served with bottled mayonnaise when lunching at the Elysee Palace, or finding the horns in the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra playing flat. Lectures on monetarism or productivity of the undesirability of sinking, glistening into the sea are in future not going to sound so convincing when delivered by people who cannot even keep the lights burning.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

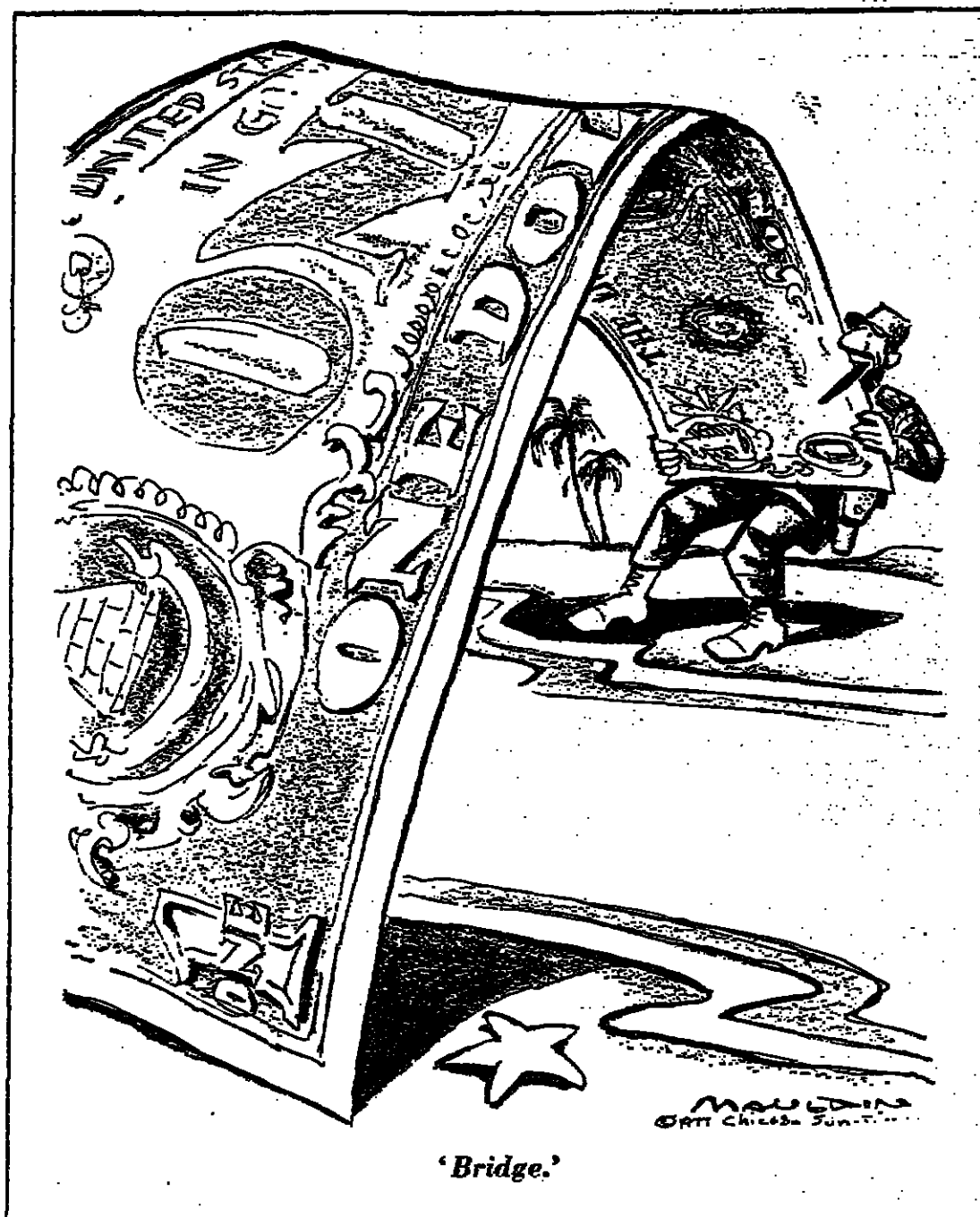
July 18, 1902

NEW YORK—French architects think that American experts underestimate the time and money required to rebuild the famous old bell tower of Venice. Americans are now building blast furnaces in England because of the unprecedented speed in construction they guarantee, and American bridge-builders have astonished their European counterparts by the rapidity with which they span rivers—so why not the Venice bell tower?

#### Fifty Years Ago

July 18, 1927

NEW YORK—A black spider, known as the "Black Widow," one of the most deadly insects known to science, is spreading terror in Arizona and Southern California and has already claimed twenty victims, all of whom are men. The insect is small and black and the most poisonous species of spider ever to appear in North America. In some cases death followed within 24 hours after the victim was bitten.



## It's Time to Talk Turkey With Cuba

By Abraham F. Lowenthal

WASHINGTON—It is legitimate to debate the desirable tactics and pace of rapprochement with Cuba, but the long-frozen United States policy of restrained hostility toward the Castro regime deserves to be abandoned.

The old policy accomplished little or nothing while costing the United States influence in Cuba, respect in Latin America and credibility with Third World countries. The Carter administration, by expressing its interest in re-establishing relations with Cuba through a measured and reciprocal process, has substituted a stance which is both right in principle and sound in practice for one that was self-defeating. It offers to Cuba what every nation should expect: the possibility of dealing directly with the United States government to resolve disputes and to confront shared problems.

#### Both Would Gain

Both Cuba and the United States will gain economically and politically if they can move forward from initial diplomatic contacts to expanded commercial, cultural and political ties. According to Commerce Department estimates, the United States would gain a market for over \$500 million a year in exports including agricultural commodities, farm machinery, industrial equipment, computer hardware and software, a convenient source for sugar and nickel imports, access to cigars and scenic beaches, and expanded influence on Cuban policies. Most importantly, the United States would gain international respect—as it already has from its initial gestures—by making it clear that it welcomes relations with every country willing to accept basic international norms.

Cuba, no doubt, would gain even more: access to a vast market and to readily available supplies of most commodities it must import; considerable transportation savings for both imports and exports; a competitive shot at the vast U.S. tourist trade, some loosening of ties with the Soviet Union, and U.S. and international recognition of Castro's revolution.

To achieve mutually profitable relations, both Cuba and the United States will have to deal with many outstanding issues, ranging from compensation for expropriated properties to the status of the Guantanamo Base, from respect for basic human rights to effective control of terrorist groups, from explicit accord on fundamental principles of international relations to understandings on how each nation may be expected to interpret such principles in various regions of the world.

#### Right to Differ

Because the relative power of the two countries is so asymmetrical and because Cuba's stake in improved relations considerably exceeds ours, skillful negotiations by American diplomats should produce a favorable balance in the process of compromise. The United States would be wise to bargain hard and patiently on specific issues. For that reason, slowing the pace of rapprochement with Cuba soon may well make sense.

To make bargaining possible, however, each country must accept the other as a sovereign equal with a legitimate right to differ, even to disagree flatly. As a recent television documentary showed, the United States found it hard to accept Mr. Castro's regime. In response it sponsored the Bay of Pigs invasion, attempted to murder Mr. Castro, and conducted a secret war involving hundreds of CIA operatives—all to no avail.

The last vestige of America's silent war against Cuba is the unilateral and complete legal ban on trade. This American commercial embargo—the kind of politically imposed restraint of free trade which we find anathema when Arabs try to continue to convey America's aversive hostility toward the Cuban revolution. It should be dropped, together with Cuban attitudes of hostility toward the United States, so that the two countries may then turn to solving specific problems.

A United States decision to end its total embargo on trade with Cuba—linked to a Cuban decision to release the United States citizens still being detained in Cuba as alleged CIA operatives—would clearly signal the end of an era. It would show that the United States and most Americans want to put behind us, and would set the

stage for specific negotiations between the two countries. The United States has nothing to fear from negotiating with Cuba for we will hold the trump cards—commodities to sell, technology to transfer, tourists to send, and credit to extend. It is time to proceed to the bargaining table.

Abraham F. Lowenthal is head of the Latin American program of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## The Environment and Civil Protest

By David Sive

TWO major and ongoing controversies focus attention on the relationships of environmentalists to the courts and the law. At Seabrook, N.H., a massive citizen force of antinuclear protesters went beyond demonstrations and free speech. They forcibly and unlawfully occupied an area of private property slated for construction of a nuclear plant. They were arrested, convicted and fined.

At Kennedy International Airport there have been long lines of Concord protesters in cars, deliberately creating huge traffic jams and causing thousands of other airport users—some, no doubt, pro and some anti-Concorde—painful delays and other inconveniences. Suppose an ambulance was caught in the jam?

Environmentalists logically and justly ask, "Why may we not do what other groups—civil rights advocates, gay activists, women's rights groups—do?" Lawyers and others deeply committed to the rule of law—including laws they might have voted against were they legislators—understandably shake their heads. The dilemma may be stated another way: Both the classical civil disobedience of Henry David Thoreau and Martin Luther King Jr., and due process of law under our Constitution, are fundamental parts of our heritage.

He fights against the SST and nuclear hazards are good fights, whether or not the rights we fight for are as basic as those for which Thoreau and Dr. King flouted bad laws. However, how can I defend, with an intellectual honesty (and even wish that I were the lawyer who secured) the halting of a huge dam project to save a barely known endangered species of fish, and at the same time defend fellow "environmentalists" who may not respect the final judgment in the Concord litigation if it is against us?

#### Provincialism?

On the other hand, is a strict law-is-the-law principle a kind of professional provincialism? How much poorer would America be if Thoreau, on the afternoon before the evening which he spent in jail, had consulted and heeded the probable advice of the then head of the tax section of one of Boston's great law firms? Our principal efforts have been in the courts and legislatures. For 15 years, for example, we have been using writs and courts to save Storm King Mountain, on the Hudson north of New York City, from development.

I do not have a definitive answer for the environmental movement as a whole. I think that I see clearly, however, one part of an answer, the course which the permanent national

## Espionage, Dissent: The Hen and Eagle

By C. L. Sulzberger

JERUSALEM—Nadya Ulanovskaya, my Moscow secretary in 1943 and 1944, now lives here with her 44-year-old daughter Maya and 18-year-old grandson. She is frail, white-haired, 73, with shaky hands. But she still has glowing strong eyes.

Nadya was once an attractive woman. I remember how—in 1943, when semistarvation ravaged Moscow—she would carefully collect my breakfast remnants to take home to her hungry family. Her only son perished at the front; one daughter died young; Maya alone remains.

Nadya became a Bolshevik as a girl, in 1917. She married Alexander Ulanovskiy, 12 years older, a follower of the anarchist Kropotkin, who never formally became a Communist.

Alex had been in Czarist prison with Jacob Sverdlov and Josef Djugashvili, later called Stalin. He also knew Felix Dzerzhinskiy, subsequent head of the security police which was successfully called Cheka, NKVD, MVD and KGB.

Alex started work abroad for Solomon Losovsky's Proletarian, Communist's international labor movement, in Germany and then in China. His friend, Sverdlov, persuaded Losovsky to second him to the Red Army's Fourth Section (intelligence). Because he wasn't in the party, he never qualified for Dzerzhinskiy's Cheka.

The Fourth Section made him a general and sent him to France. When he returned to China in 1929, Nadya, with Nantenant's rank, joined him to handle "technical" work. But his principal assistant was Richard Sorge. World War II's most famous spy. From Tokyo, Sorge gave Stalin the precise date of Hitler's 1941 invasion. He was executed by the Japanese and posthumously decorated by Moscow.

"Sorge was charming," says Nadya. "His background was wholly accessible to the Nazis when they took over. He was wounded World War I and was very courageous. Like us, he worked for the Fourth Section. He was a loyal Communist."

"Alex and I were expelled from Shanghai in 1930 and assigned to Germany, then to America. We lived in New York from 1932 to 1934 as 'employees' of Amtorg, the Soviet trading company. One of our agents was Whitaker Chambers, an honest, compassionate human being." Nadya never heard of Alger Hiss until Chambers "broke that story." Alex had no contact with Philby, Burgess or Molson, all directly under NKVD.

The Ulanovskys were sent Denmark, where Moscow's G man espionage was headquartered. Alex was caught and imprisoned. The Danes distributed his photograph and fingerprints everywhere—except in Spain.

During the great purge, Alex was dismissed from the Fourth Section. Nadya became English teacher at Frunze Military Academy. When German attacked, they "called a truce" against Stalin because Hitler, enemy No. 1.

Her family was evacuated. Chelyabinsk, as the Nazis approached Moscow and (denoted to capitulate) was seriously wounded, the Frunze academy moved eastward and Losovsky persuaded Nadya to work as secretary-translator for foreign correspondents.

She survived the war, and, like only a handful of N questions about her capture in 1948, however, she was released, taken to Lubyanka and placed in solitary confinement. "You know," she says, "that was my dream. I had had a room of my own."

#### 'Raving Mad'

She was informed: "You have a brutal interrogator who says that you will confess things we want." She was charged with being a British and American spy and kept from sleep for 13 days and nights. "By I was out of my mind," she recalls. "That's probably saved me. I was raving mad."

Nadya was sentenced years in a concentration camp. Alex was arrested in 1949, imprisoned, released and died in 1970. Maya, at 17, joined a group of young dissenters—she was under 18 when Stalin was caught in 1951 and by a military court.

Three were executed after being sentenced to prison for 25 years. Later Nadya was one of Maya's co-conspirators in a concentration camp. She said: "Maya was the one who didn't confess, she begged for mercy. Instead she said: 'You had better kill me or I'll find a means of killing you.'" Nadya recalls: "like a hen who had produced a egg, I was so proud." Nadya was released from Khrushchev, after serving years, five months. Maya one year in solitary and 5 concentration camps. But Nadya: "She is serene as she feels enriched by it. I learned about people—my own capabilities."

and regional organizations must follow. These organizations—such as the Sierra Club, the National Audubon Society, Friends of the Earth, and the Wilderness Society—cannot, I think, afford to join in any organized defiance of law, or, clearly because they are national or regional, with interests which go far beyond any particular controversy such as the Concorde at Kennedy or a nuclear plant at Seabrook. If we did participate in such unlawful taking of others' property or others' rights by force, we would, I believe, seriously compromise our intellectual consistency and honesty, must admit long-term credibility is inextricably tied.

The Concorde-Kennedy and Seabrook controversies are exhibits one and two. Kennedy is only 350 miles from the Adirondacks. In that embattled area it is the environmentalists, led by the Adirondack Council, a coalition of most of the combined national and regional environmental groups who are trying to secure enforcement of the basic land use laws, and protect in important cases the authority of the enforcement, the Adirondack Park Agency. On the other side there are many whose call is the call of battle, who nourish active rebellion. Agency personnel have been assaulted. Even some clerical women have been hit. There are calls for massive disobedience of the land use control laws, which they claim enslave the North Country for the benefit of "forever wilders" who are uniformly wealthy.

The distance from Seabrook to Franconia Notch, or the Franconian Notch, is even less. The Notch is the center of a landmark road controversy. The Appalachian Mountain Club, with important support from national environmental groups, is fighting

the good fight in court, successfully, to block the interstate through the Notch. The principal environmental interest law firm, the Sierra Club Legal Fund, and the Environmental Defense Fund—have as the clients the national environmental groups. One of the important Clean Air Act examples, involving the New York City Transportation Control Plan, is the very same court Concorde suit. The National Resources Defense Council lawyer for Friends of the

The large organization continue to use the law as their main instrument for reform. They should part of any organized. The ad hoc groups and individuals, who are interested in a single controversy, and like calls for massive disobedience of the law, may perhaps enforce mental rights in the ms Thoreau and Martin Luther King Jr. Analyses by our third scholars of the ethic of disobedience of laws, including the question of it is wholly "civil," since

David Sive is a New York environmental lawyer. His article for The New York Times.

## Letters

#### Mideast Diplomacy

The editorial "Open Diplomacy in the Mideast" (Tribune, June 29) argues a point that is not really there.

Secret diplomacy has been the rule, as far as the superpowers and the Mideastern parties go, for the last 10 years or more. Parallel to such secret talks, pronouncements are made from time to time. For political and propaganda purposes.

In the Mideast, talk is a very important part of peace-making or war-making. It precedes actual action—and often replaces it. It has, therefore, uses as a defusing device, even when statements are openly incendiary.

After all, the real decisions are taken according to discussions which but rarely reach the public eye.

MAXIM GHILAN, Paris.

#### Mammoth Discovery

Re the publication of the picture of the remains of a mammoth discovered by Soviet scientists in Siberia (Tribune, July 12), may I draw your attention to the fact that it was not "the first of its kind to be discovered."

The first mammoth was discovered (in the same district) in 1908, and the animal was so well preserved in the frozen tundra and looked so fresh that the scientists even tasted it.

A. ARKIND, Lausanne, Switzerland.

#### Chagall's Message

"Chagall at 80: A Legend Still Glows" (Tribune, July 11), yet he has no doubts about his wife. Women's lib should better think twice about women's place in marriage.

Marriage is teamwork and Chagall's immense success seems to have depended entirely on his wife's judgment. "If she says it's no good, it's no good." What a message to all the misogynists, too.

MRS. K. SMITH, Paris.



## Over Alleged Pact With Christian Democrats

### Sartre and French Leftists vs. Italian Reds

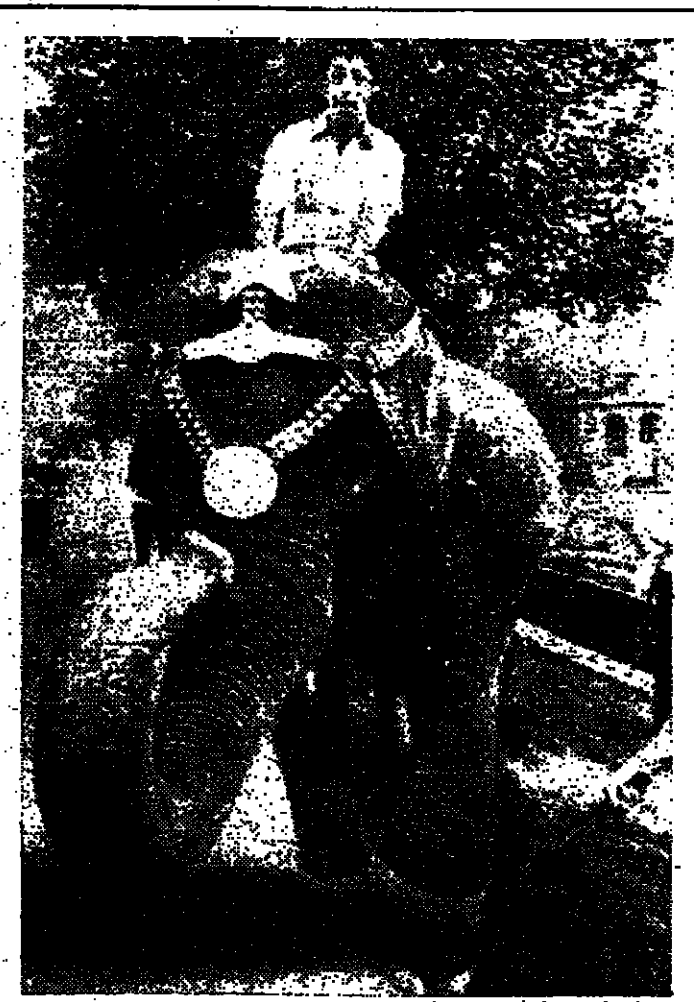
Paul Hofmann  
July 17 (NYT).—The communist party is engaged in a dispute with Jean-Paul Sartre, the writer and philosopher, and a group of other intellectuals in France charge that it is on the verge of a pact with the Christian Democrats to control the work.

A controversy erupted at a meeting of the Italian Communist Party in Rome on Friday. The party's secretary, Enrico Berlinguer, accused the French leftists of having struck a deal with the Christian Democrats to partition the state machinery and, in effect, establish a single party.

The Paris document also charged that the Christian Democrats and Communists were conspiring to exercise rigorous control of Italy's working class and to muzzle young dissidents.

The immediate reason for the manifesto issued by Mr. Sartre and his friends was the arrest of an Italian, Francesco Bernardi, who had sought refuge in Paris. He was held on charges of subversion by operating an unauthorized broadcasting station in Bologna and inciting students to riot in March.

Mr. Bernardi, 28, a high school teacher, was held by the French police at the request of Italian authorities but later released on his own recognition pending extradition proceedings.



TRUNK ROUTE—John Matar takes a ride on his latest birthday gift from brother Sam—a 3,800-pound elephant rented for the day in the latest installment of the Chicago brothers' annual birthday efforts to one-up each other. Last year, Sam gave John a 2,500-pound pet rock; John retaliated by sending four bellydancers to perform outside Sam's office. This year's gift? John's not saying.

### Oil Counts on Agriculture Turb Trade Debt, Inflation

By David F. Belnap  
ILIA, July 17.—Early Brazil became the cond-ranking exporter of products (the United States). In April, its oil account moved into the red for the first time in 1977.

Now, thanks to farm commodities are predicted to wind up with a surplus for the first time since 1973, when the energy crisis had deflated and inflated prices have intruded position but, as an agricultural economy, coffee is not the full of other country in the world and exports the wide agricultural products does, a whole gamut of food and temperate zone goods.

Good news for Brazil's farmers, whose policy of agricultural expansion is great hope for solving the two most serious problems: Inflation and unemployment.

Inflation rose to 46 per cent last year, level since 1964, when it seized power. So far it is still 46 per cent on an annual basis, high in terms of so-called terms of severe in the economy, an

### Watch Pakistan Pledged

BAD, July 17 (AP).—A new election commission yesterday promised to guard the election that is to be held in October.

Political observers speculate that the election, which will be held on July 5, might be boycotted.

Rules are intended to prevent the alleged March election of a committee headed by a general, which would be followed by a general election. He is expected to complete the shortest possible

Starting Work  
of Pakistani legal system is scheduled to begin. Its recommendations will be approved by the government of Gen. Zia ul-Haq.

He said the military took over civil war after Mr. Bhutto's opposition Pakistan Alliance could not form a government for a new election. The PNA claimed that the military had stolen the election.

General repeatedly has fresh elections in early 1978, he said. Mr. Bhutto urged to participate.

Deposed leader has institutional and other as if he does run—a he will denounce the she-over and boycott

On leader Mian Tufail said that the PNA had a chance to compete with Mr. Bhutto. He said that if Mr. Bhutto to run, "it amounts to a firmation that he can without [vote] rigging and cheating machinery."

### Mount Etna Is Erupting

CATANIA, Sicily, July 17 (UPI).—Mount Etna began erupting with clouds of dense smoke and thick lava flows today in what scientists said was its most violent activity in 18 months.

Experts at the Catania Institute of Volcanology said the lava flows from the volcano's northeast crater were reaching more than a half mile down the mountain's treeless slopes. They added, however, that the eruption was no danger to inhabited areas.

The experts predicted the eruption when smoke began pouring from the crater six days ago.

### W. Gerhardie, 81, Writer and Envoy, Dies in Britain

LONDON, July 17 (UPI).—Russian-born novelist William Gerhardie, 81, described as a genius by George Bernard Shaw and E.G. Wells, has died on Friday.

Mr. Gerhardie, who died on Friday, was born in St. Petersburg in 1895. He gained literary fame with his novels, "The Polyglots" and "Mortal Loves."

He was the son of a British industrialist. He served as a British diplomat in Petrograd (Leningrad) during the Bolshevik Revolution and was awarded the Order of the British Empire.

His work fell off as he grew older but a revised edition of his writings appeared in the early 1970s.

### Francesco Cardinal Roberti Vatican City, July 17 (UPI).—Francesco Cardinal Roberti, 88, an Italian church law expert, died Saturday.

Adeline Schulberg  
NEW YORK, July 17 (AP).—Talent agent Adeline Schulberg, 83, whose clients included Marlene Dietrich, Errol Flynn, Rex Reed and Fannie Hurst, died of cancer Friday.

Konstantin Fedin  
MOSCOW, July 17 (UPI).—Writer Konstantin Fedin, 85, has died, Tass said today. He was best known for his novel "An Unusual Summer."

Soares, Gonzalez Meet  
LISBON, July 17 (UPI).—Spanish Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, arrived today for talks with Prime Minister Mario Soares, the head of Portugal's Socialist party, on the future of Socialism in Iberia.

## News Analysis

### Denmark's Swarm of Parties Hides Stability of Consensus

By Bernard D. Nossiter

COPENHAGEN, (UPI).—The late Gen. Charles de Gaulle is supposed to have said of France, "How can one govern a country with 352 different cheeses?"

Most foreign observers in Denmark count 11 parties in the Folketing (legislature) and come to roughly the same conclusion. Stable government, they say with regret, is impossible.

In fact, Premier Anker Joergensen, whose Social Democrats hold only 65 of the 179 seats in the Folketing, has as much authority as any chief of a democratic government. If he calls out the police or the army, officers do not count his Folketing seats before they obey orders.

Mr. Joergensen's government collects—and citizens pay—very high taxes. His bureaucrats spend money on welfare, housing, highways and medical care and his body questions the checks. His foreign minister negotiates treaties. If he compromises, he can even get the Folketing to adopt tax and spending bills.

But Mr. Joergensen is in no different a position than British Prime Minister James Callaghan (his party got 40.1 per cent of the vote in the last election) or President Carter, who won 49.9 per cent last fall. Mr. Callaghan does not try to push a favorite Labor bill to tax wealth. Mr. Carter has had to give way on many issues, from a tax cut to his first choice for director of the CIA.

Denmark's multiparty structure, however, hides the central fact that the country essentially is governed by one party. Its factions are called Liberal party, Radical Liberal, Conservative, Christian People's party, Social Democrat, Center Democrat, and the like. Its governments are called coalition, Liberal or Social Democrat.

The political arguments are over details—should the state pay for certain courses for housewives? Should the tax burden be shifted from workers to owners? How much medical care should be underwritten by the state? But the fundamental strands of policy are agreed. For Denmark, they are:

- A classically liberal economy, based on private property and more or less free markets to determine production and prices.
- Macroeconomic intervention by the state, using tax, spending and monetary policies to dampen the business cycle, restrain inflation and reduce unemployment.



Anker Joergensen

taxes is a threat to Denmark's social solidarity.

Mr. Glistrup, however, has softened so many of his original positions—he no longer boasts that he pays no taxes, concedes the need for defense spending and favors pensions and medical insurance—that he has practically accepted the consensus.

Denmark's one-party system is much like those of its democratic neighbors in Sweden and Norway. Swedish voters ousted the Social Democrats after two generations, guessing rightly that it would not make much difference in basic government.

In Norway, liberals and conservatives hope to topple the Labor government in the next election. No serious voter expects any radical departure from current patterns.

### Egypt Accuses Radical Group of Ties With Libya

CAIRO, July 17 (UPI).—The government accused an ultra-religious Muslim group today of having connections with Libya and clamped a news blackout on an investigation of its activities.

The Penance and Retreat Society kidnapped a former cabinet minister two weeks ago and later killed him and exploded several bombs in Cairo and the Nile Delta town of Mansoura.

The deputy interior minister, Maj. Gen. Nabawi Ismail, told parliament: "Security authorities have information that the leadership of the society held contacts with one of the rejection states, which is Libya."

In a report to parliament last night, Gen. Ismail, without mentioning Libya, said: "The Penance Society held contacts with some rejection forces in order to carry out its conspiratorial scheme against our nationalistic government regime."

The term "rejection forces" refers to radical Palestinians, Iraq and Libya, since they all reject a negotiated peace settlement with Israel.

Djibouti Names Premier  
DJIBOUTI, July 17 (Reuters).—Ahmed Dini Ahmed, president of the National Assembly of Djibouti, was named premier of the new independent state last week.

### Russia Notes With Approval Albania's Coolness to China

By Malcolm W. Browne

MOSCOW, July 17 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has taken public and approving notice for the first time of signs that Albania may be moving out of the Chinese orbit.

For the first time in years, Tass saw fit last week to quote extensively from the Albanian Communist party newspaper Zeri i Popullit (Voice of the People), which appeared to criticize Chinese policy.

Albania, with a population of 2.5 million, is one of the smallest states in Europe. It is ruled by Enver Hoxha, whose Communist party broke with the Soviet Union in 1961. Since then, Albania has allied itself with China, from which Tirane has received indispensable economic aid.

Albania has been hostile to the United States and the Soviet Union, and has only the coldest of diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia. Apart from its ties with China, Albania has been one of the most isolated nations on earth.

Watched Since Purge  
But Albania has been watching China closely since the purge of the radical Gang of Four from the Chinese Communist party leadership last year.

Tirane apparently decided during the last few weeks that even Peking has headed down the road to "revisionism" and can no longer be trusted to uphold Stalinist purity.

During the last week Zeri i Popullit published two articles, neither of which mentioned China, but both of which contained the suggestion that underdeveloped nations should align themselves against the Soviet Union. China has suggested precisely this.

Tass last week lamented that the Albanian press persists in "the usual concoctions characteristic of Albanian propaganda concerning the policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries." Albania invariably refers to the Soviet Communist party as the "Soviet revisionist party" and warns of its "neo-imperialist" ideas.

But at the same time, Tass asserted that it was "small wonder that the complete inconsistency in the Marxist assessments of the present-day situation in the world... forces alienation from his theory, even among those who were supporting Peking for a long period of time."

Tass saw the Albanian articles as vindicating its contention that

### Central Asia Hit By Strong Quake

MOSCOW, July 17 (UPI).—A severe earthquake jolted sections of central Asia last week in the same area where thousands of persons were left homeless in a 1976 quake, the Tass news agency reported.

Tass said there were no reports of injuries or damage. Hardest hit were Navoi, Bukhara, Samarkand and Tashkent, the agency said. The quake registered as high as 7 on the 12-point Soviet scale, and the epicenter was located in the Kyzylkum Desert, about 1,700 miles southeast of Moscow.

In Quzeq, a tremor last week shook towns in the Laurlandians, north of Montreal.

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# French President Declares Carter's Foreign Policy Jeopardizes Détente

(Continued from Page 1)  
decident, imperialistic capitalism," which he says they are out to liquidate, and that they are not "social democrats, who are ideological adversaries," but that "we want to act as Communists, applying our programs..." Isn't the fact that they still seek to establish a Communist society more important than the fact that they thumb their nose at the Soviet Union?

A.—Make no mistake about it, Carrillo is a real Spanish Communist. There are two problems about the analysis of so-called Eurocommunism. One is the danger of Communism as an extension of Soviet foreign policy and the other is Communism as an organization of a national society. Some analysts erroneously assume that when the first danger is removed, the second becomes a less unpalatable option.

Q.—Why are certain high Western officials—Britain's James Callaghan at the last NATO summit, for example—constantly saying they do not understand the reasons for the enormous, on-going Soviet military buildup while ignoring that Soviet theoretical journals have described détente as "a shift in the relation of forces" favorable to Moscow, "backed and to be made irreversible by the growing power and might of the Soviet Union"?

A.—I know this analysis is being widely discussed but I don't believe that détente is a ruse to lull the West into a false sense of security while they achieve global military supremacy and later world domination. In my judgment, Moscow's détente objectives are limited and specific. Firstly, a slowdown and then a reduction in the nuclear arms race on the basis of parity. Mr. Brezhnev is wondering whether one of the U.S. objectives isn't to recapture a measure of military technological superiority. Secondly, the recognition that there are very real and specific areas for developing economic, political and cultural cooperation outside the ideological competition. Détente is an alternative to a senseless arms race.

Q.—In other words, you don't feel that Western leaders—as some have admitted privately—are reluctant to face the fact that détente means completely different things in Moscow and in Western capitals?

A.—Moscow, like Washington or Paris, is a big city with many cross-currents of opinion within the policy-making establishment competing for attention—what you call the dove-hawk equation in the United States. I am reasonably convinced that the hawkish element has not prevailed at the present time.

Q.—Why, then, are European leaders expressing fears about Soviet geopolitical designs privately that they don't share with their people publicly?

**"There is a profound misunderstanding between Washington and Moscow. And faced with this misunderstanding, there is an increasingly common European attitude."**

A.—Unless the superpowers can re-establish a common language, there is little doubt in my mind that we will soon be living in a quite different climate from the one we have known in recent years. What has happened in the last three months confirms this. There is a profound misunderstanding between Washington and Moscow. And faced with this misunderstanding, there is an increasingly common European attitude. France and West Germany are in complete agreement in this respect. Chancellor Schmidt told me he shares our perceptions of détente and the need to respect the code of conduct.

Q.—One example that springs

## Schmidt Urges West to Focus On Troop Talks

BONN, July 17 (AP).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, returning from talks with President Carter, said yesterday the West should give new emphasis to troop reduction talks with the Russians since strategic arms negotiations have stalled.

In an interview broadcast on West German radio, the Chancellor also expressed concern over the slow pace of talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on a new strategic arms agreement.

Mr. Schmidt, who met with Mr. Carter in Washington Wednesday and Thursday, said his concern over the pace of arms talks was shared by the President and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Schmidt arrived here today from Reykjavik, where he had spent the last two days. Regarding his relationship with Mr. Carter, Mr. Schmidt admitted there were differences between the two on nuclear energy and other issues. But, he said, "The personal relationship between Carter and me is very honorable, open and such that we can talk with one another."

to mind is the matter of Western credits to Eastern countries that have now reached the staggering sum of \$80 billion, 85 per cent of which is extended by Western European countries, not the United States. Defectors and dissidents from the East have warned time and again that Western technology transfers are making a direct contribution to Russia's military effort. Boris Rabbot, a former top adviser to Khrushchev, has just written that 60 per cent of Soviet enterprises are engaged in production for the armed forces.

A.—Western countries had to make a fundamental choice between collapsing the Soviet system or helping it to evolve. To travel the liquidation route required the means to back up such a policy, which would, of course, imply military superiority and economic measures that would have condemned the Soviet Union to the decline and fall. Such a policy would also have entailed a state of perpetual tension and the danger of one spark triggering conflict. And Russia, doubtless, would have tried to counter such a Western policy by all sorts of dangerous means. Détente is an option on the opposite course that is designed to avoid confrontation and maintain rough parity in armaments while attempting to collaborate without forsaking our respective convictions that one side's system is superior to the other one. I am sure that a scientific analysis of Soviet life between 1967 and 1977—whether we're talking about increased access to information or the dissident phenomenon—would show important changes. So to push the Soviet system into an economic disaster would be counterproductive. Moreover, credit is a worldwide institution and it is refused only to bad credit risks. So far, Eastern countries have not defaulted.

Q.—In that case, how do you explain that the Soviet economy is still subordinated, as was the case in Britain in World War II, to military production and to the maximum effectiveness of their armed forces? This translates into four times more tanks produced than the United States, nine times more artillery tubes, enough combat aircraft to re-equip the entire French or British Air Forces every five months, and so forth.

A.—This effort is part of a program that goes back many years. Some date it from the Cuban missile crisis. Others attribute it to the Sino-Soviet crisis. Russia has every historical reason to feel itself militarily vulnerable. It is my impression that they are still going for parity, not superiority.

Q.—That is true in the nuclear arms field, but hasn't conventional parity now changed to overwhelming Soviet superiority?

A.—Conventional parity has indeed ceased to exist and the balance now favors the Soviets, but there is still the qualitative factor that works in the West's favor. Mr. Brezhnev, for example, mentioned the reconstitution of a very powerful West German conventional army. Western military specialists believe that the Soviets have now taken a military lead while the Soviets believe that the United States is determined to recapture the lead. We are in a situation of mutual distrust, aggravated by the new ideological dimension on the human rights front.

Q.—Do you relate Soviet activities in Africa to Europe's sources of raw materials and are these activities, in your judgment, part of a grand strategy?

A.—In Africa, I think it is more a matter of targets of opportunity than a grand plan. When a vacuum is created, as was the case in Angola, they fill it. The same thing has just happened in Ethiopia. But when the vacuum was preempted by others, the Soviets did not persist. In the Indian Ocean, on the contrary, there is a grand strategy and here, of course, there is a link with their presence in certain parts of eastern Africa.

Q.—As it was preempted in Zaire's Shaba Province last April?

A.—Correct.

Q.—When you and the Moroccan reacted in Zaire, did you feel that the United States and Western Europe had abdicated their geopolitical responsibilities in Africa and that somebody had to act?

A.—I came to the conclusion that the United States and Western Europe were absent in Africa at a very crucial moment and that it was necessary to act on our own to preserve the security and territorial integrity of a Western-orientated state—by definition, means the protection of Western interests.

Q.—Did you manage to pin Mr. Brezhnev down on Soviet military activities in Africa? According to U.S. officials, they are now selling or giving more weaponry, both north and south of the Sahara, than France, Britain and the United States combined, including 2,000 tanks to Libya, which has an army of only 30,000?

A.—We didn't discuss Libya at all. But I have observed that the Soviet presence in Africa is becoming concentrated in a few countries for reasons that are



President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

usually related to political instability. Where you have political stability, they have a low profile.

Q.—U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young recently said in a Playboy interview that "1,000 Cubans or 20,000 Cubans, or even 100,000 Cubans anywhere in the world are no threat to the United States." Do you agree?

**"I can assure you that there isn't a single African leader... who doesn't tell you in private that he ardently wishes the Cubans would go home."**

A.—The Cubans left their shores to read Playboy, that would certainly not be a threat. But I don't think they traveled thousands of miles in uniform on such an innocent errand. The presence of large non-African military contingents in Africa is a destabilizing factor because neighboring countries feel the need to arm themselves against them. I can assure you that there isn't a single African leader, regardless of his political outlook, who doesn't tell you in private that he ardently wishes the Cubans would go home.

Q.—How did Mr. Brezhnev react when you said that détente meant ideological détente as well and that it should be global in scope, not simply limited to Europe?

A.—Mr. Brezhnev does not agree with me but he does recognize that France's viewpoint is well-founded, and it's worth noting that our joint declaration did indeed say that détente should extend to all parts of the world. It's the first time the Soviet Union has put its signature to such a statement of intentions.

Q.—Britain's new chief of defense staff, Sir Neil Cameron, is warning that NATO in the future might "be obliged to wage peripheral wars to keep its share of world resources." Do you feel that Western Europe has a special responsibility to ensure the defense of its twin jocular

## Gunmen Kill One, Take \$550,000 in Corfu Robbery

CORFU, Greece, July 17 (UPI).—Three masked gunmen yesterday killed a cashier at a tourist resort office, picked up more than half a million dollars and escaped by car and yacht, police said.

Police said Jean Picinpono, a Frenchman, was killed and two Greek employees wounded.

Air force helicopters and navy speedboats began a search for the Italian yacht *Alexia*, in which the gunmen escaped after abandoning their getaway car 2 kilometers from the scene of the robbery.

The spokesman said the gunmen struck shortly after noon in the resort of Desda about 20 kilometers north of the city of Corfu. They entered the office of Club Méditerranée, a French-operated organization that runs campsites, and took about \$550,000.

## 86 Colombia Miners Die

BOGOTA, July 17 (Reuters).—Salvage workers last week recovered the bodies of 86 coal miners killed by a gas explosion in one of Colombia's biggest mines and said the final toll could reach 135 dead. At least 50 more bodies were believed trapped in the mine.

mean that we are envisaging our reintegration inside NATO, because it would tend to dilute our freedom to make our own independent assessment of events.

Q.—When Mr. Brezhnev asked you about your rapprochement with NATO, you denied that this was taking place. Instead, why didn't you confirm it and explain that this was being done because of Russia's ongoing military buildup in Eastern Europe?

A.—Because that is not the case. There is no rapprochement with NATO. Let me remind you that ever since Gen. de Gaulle took the decision to leave NATO's integrated command structure (in 1966), he gave instructions to his chief of staff to establish contact with the allied high command to study—on a contingency basis—possible missions for French forces in the event of conflict. And this is an ongoing process to this day.

Q.—Following a recent Common Market summit in London, Belgian Premier Tindemans said his eight colleagues spread a feeling of defeat every time they meet and that the dominant mood is one of "What's the use?"

A.—I couldn't agree less. That assessment lacks historical perspective. In fact, future historians will assess this particular period as one of substantial progress. In London, for example, it was the first time the Nine managed to reach agreement on a very difficult foreign policy problem—the Middle East. It was a fundamental accord on what the Arab-Israeli settlement should be.

Despite all the doom and gloom, another important point has been the agreement on European elections for a European Assembly by universal suffrage.

**"I get very irritated by these constant plaintive whimpers on the sad fate of Europe."**

Over 100 million Europeans will go to the polls on the same day in nine countries to cast their ballots in a gesture of continental dimension. Casanovas notwithstanding, this decision was taken by France and Britain at the same time. Those who say this does not strengthen the European Executive cannot see the forest for the trees. In a world of crisis and turmoil, Eu-

A.—The departure point should be the realization that they have objectives that are very similar to our own. There is an armaments race in Africa today because there is no common security code, as exists, for example, in Europe with détente between the Atlantic alliance and the Warsaw Pact nations. In Africa, the only common security ground was respect for the old colonial frontiers, but even that principle is now being challenged—such as between Ethiopia and Eritrea and Somalia, or in the Shaba affair in Zaire. So we must urgently think through new security arrangements that African countries would agree to abide by in a solemn declaration such as the one Western and Eastern nations subscribed to at the European security conference in Helsinki in 1975. This would have to include respect of borders and non-recourse to force to settle disputes.

Q.—Do you believe that if popular fronts come to power in France and Italy, with Communists sharing power at the national level, NATO would, in effect, become a U.S.-West German military alliance and that the temptation would grow in Congress to pull U.S. troops out of Europe?

A.—It's self-evident that such a situation would lead to a closing of military ranks between Western Germany and America. That this situation would lead to congressional pressures to bring U.S. troops back does not necessarily follow but it is, of course, a danger. The economic chaos that popular fronts would unleash would also propel West Germany into a position of complete supremacy.

Q.—Mr. Brezhnev warned you not to reintegrate NATO, accused you, in effect, of increasing France's cooperation with NATO and objected to any increase in NATO membership—with Spain in mind. Doesn't this add up to interference in Western Europe's internal affairs—which, backed up by growing Soviet power, could be tantamount to a veto?

A.—International opinion now seems to have a warped understanding of our position on these matters. I think I had succeeded in making it clearly understood by former President Ford and Dr. Kissinger. The détente we observed at that time was attributable to a better mutual understanding of the fact that we are allies of the Atlantic alliance, but that our military situation is not determined by NATO's integrated command structure. This means that we reserve our freedom to decide whether or not we take part in a conflict. The Soviets do not quite understand this distinction. Yet it's quite clear, and I explained it again to Mr. Brezhnev, namely that France has always been a good ally of its allies, but that this does not

mean that we are envisaging our reintegration inside NATO, because it would tend to dilute our freedom to make our own independent assessment of events.

Q.—You said at the beginning of the year that 1977 would be the year of peace in the Middle East. Do you still feel the same way?

A.—I felt things would be ripe in 1977, because evolutionary processes had defined the essential elements of an over-all solution. Certain tough problems remained but they were very limited in scope and could be taken care of in a negotiation. Provided that the over-all perceptions were spelled out clearly, no one would have an interest in dragging his heels. Once you have a consensus on Israel's territorial integrity and security, as we indeed have, then there is no reason for Israel to delay any longer. Now the essential problem is to avoid a loss of momentum and translate what is now a consensus on a settlement into reality.

Q.—What is the consensus?

A.—The need to establish a Palestinian homeland on the West Bank, to reconstitute the territories occupied in 1967 and, for the Arabs, to establish real peace and normal relations with Israel. What is difficult to understand is why Israeli opinion does not comprehend that if real peace is achieved, the entire Middle East situation would be transformed. Instead, they seem to believe that even with real peace, as was achieved between France and Germany after World War II, the situation would be the same as today—only worse. Real peace, on the contrary, would give Israel more security than its present beleaguered state status.

Q.—If I read you correctly, the nine Common Market countries have adopted Israel's definition of real peace and the Arab position on the 1967 frontiers?

A.—Yes, that sums it up. That's why I feel the two positions are negotiable. The Arab position on 1967 borders is unimpeachable. [The 1967 war] was not a war of conquest designed to annex Arab territories. It was a defensive war against a threat of asphyxiation and the occupation was designed to bring the Arabs round to the realization that real peace was the only solution. And this the Arabs are now willing to negotiate.

Q.—Wouldn't a PLO-run West

Bank Palestinian state be yet another radical, Marxist state—and a destabilizing factor to the area? Do you see any other solution for a Palestinian homeland? Prime Minister Begin and his friends seem to believe that the solution lies on the East Bank, which they say is already 50 per cent Palestinian.

A.—We share the same interest as Israel and its neighboring moderate Arab states in making sure that no such destabilizing factor arises. In any event, such a Palestinian homeland would be enclaved and disarmed and hemmed in between important countries, which are all equally anxious to prevent a hotbed of instability in their midst. But one cannot impose in advance, as some are insisting, that such a homeland must be linked to Jordan. What would happen then, if, for example, six months later the local assembly on the West Bank—because it will have to be an autonomous state—decided to sever its connection with Amman on the East Bank? We would have another crisis on our hands. That's why it must be created as a viable, autonomous entity right from the start which can then decide, if it so wishes, to establish special links with Jordan.

**"A permanent negative decision on the Concorde will trigger a reaction on our side..."**

Q.—Another Middle East war would be catastrophic for Western Europe's economies and perhaps hasten the advent of populist-front governments. So why don't the Europeans take a more active part in promoting a settlement?

A.—That was the consensus in London and we plan to do just that.

Q.—In coordination with the United States?

A.—Our policies will not be identical because relations between the United States and various Middle Eastern countries are not exactly the same as our own special links in the area. But there is definitely room for coordination.

Q.—What do you think will be the consequences of the Concorde

SST ban in New York, should become permanent?

A.—Serious damage has already been done. The United States has always been concerned, its image abroad and in a certain sense President Carter's own rights campaign in this concern. The Concorde fair has seriously tarnished image. For two reasons: First, this fierce resistance against limited European technological breakthrough appears to be out of proportion with the secondly, the refusal of a mental responsibility—widely federal authority saying "no" to a local authority saying "yes" while it is prevented from landing at Kennedy on 11 of the Atlantic Ocean but will allegedly unsettle the

Q.—But New York and are sovereign in such matters. That is not the case. There comes a time when local leaders must see the light on a loftier level. Can you imagine how Americans react if a cantonal French town decided it could no longer operate in and should close shop, you had built your SST then France or Britain decided it could land in M or Edinburgh but not in London. You would right put out. And remember landing rights in the States are a matter of legislation.

Q.—And what will you do? A—A permanent negotiation will trigger a real side.

Q.—The sort of this could trigger a trade war?

A.—It will be a speculation. I have already what to do.

Q.—Such as banning flights or diverting the Paris to a provincial airfield? A.—No, not that. I tell you is that our air will be so designed as hurt the French economy not brandishing any But no country can so surely what it regards as tion of its rights.

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شهادة عنه، لأصل

BANK MORGAN MORGAN & CO. LONDON  
BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (S.A.I.I.)  
BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR  
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ  
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS  
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS  
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG  
BARCLATS BANK INTERNATIONAL  
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK  
BREISCH PINSCHOP & SCHOELLER  
CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS  
CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE  
COMPAGNIE DE BANQUE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.  
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE  
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL  
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN  
DEN Danske BANK  
DEWAAT & ASSOCIES INTERNATIONAL S.C.S.  
EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG  
FINACOR  
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER OESTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN  
HAMBROS BANK  
HILL SAMUEL & CO.  
ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO  
KIDDER PEABODY INTERNATIONAL  
KREDIETBANK N.V.  
KUWAIT FINANCIAL CENTRE (S.A.K.)  
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY S.A.K.  
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)  
LAZARD FRERES ET CIE  
LAZARD FRERES ET CIE  
MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.  
SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.  
NEDERLANDSE CREDITBANK N.V.  
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.  
ORION BANK  
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.  
ROWE & PITMAN, HURST-BROWN  
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN  
SOCIETE GENERALE  
STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO.  
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)  
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES)  
VEREINS-UND WESTBANK  
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK  
GIROZENTRALE  
JULY 1977

BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.  
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.  
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.  
BANQUE DE NEUFVILLE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET  
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS (SUISSE) S.A.  
BANQUE ROTHSCCHILD  
BANQUE FORMS  
H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.  
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK  
BROWN HARRIMAN & INTERNATIONAL BANKS LTD.  
CAZENOVE & CO.  
CENTRALE RABOBANK  
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP  
COMMERCIAL BANK  
COUNTY BANK  
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE  
CREDIT LYONNAIS  
CREDIT DU NORD  
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD  
DAIWA EUROPE N.V.  
DELBRÜCK & CO.  
DEUTSCHE BANK  
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE  
DOMINION SECURITIES  
DRESDNER BANK  
EUROMOBILIARE S.A.  
EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY  
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE)  
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.  
HENTSCHE & CO INTERNATIONAL  
HESSE'SCHE LANDESBANK  
HILL SAMUEL & CO.  
IBJ INTERNATIONAL  
JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY  
KLEINWORT, BENSON  
KJØBENHÅVNS HANDELSBANK  
KUN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL  
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)  
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K.  
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO.  
LAZARD BROTHERS  
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL  
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER  
B. METZLER SEEL, SOHN & CO.  
MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A.  
MORGAN GRENFELL & CO.  
NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.  
NEUE BANK  
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD.  
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK  
SAL OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.  
PETE BROECKE, VAN CAMPENHOUT, KEMPE N.V.  
PICTET INTERNATIONAL  
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.  
PKBANKEN  
PRIVATBANKEN  
N.M. ROTHSCCHILD & SONS  
SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL  
J. HENRY SCHROEDER WAGG & CO.  
N.V. SLAVENBURG'S BANK  
SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO.  
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.  
SOGEN-SWISS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION  
SUMITOMO FINANCE INTERNATIONAL  
STENSKA HANDELSBANKEN  
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT  
UNITED OVERSEAS BANK S.A. GENÈVE  
J. VONTOBEL & CO.  
S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.  
WARDLEY  
WOOD GUNDY  
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE)

**19. To expedite a delivery.**  
(International call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.



Option	Vol.	Vol. Last	Vol.
Call	Put	Call	Put
Weyer	40	4	78
Weyer	45	3	1-16
Kerox	40	5	27
Kerox	30	11	1700
Kerox	40	19	14
Weyer	40	4	76
Weyer	45	3	1-16
Kerox	40	5	27
Kerox	30	11	1700
Kerox	40	19	14

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Call	Put	Call	Put
Weyer	40	4	78
Weyer	45	3	1-16
Kerox	40	5	27
Kerox	30	11	1700
Kerox	40	19	14
Weyer	40	4	76
Weyer	45	3	1-16
Kerox	40	5	27
Kerox	30	11	1700
Kerox	40	19	14

Flour	35	120	54	5 1/2	4	40 1/2	Polar	35	6	1-16	90 1/2	11-16	34 1/2	1 1/4	30 1/2	Abbot	20	5	8 1/2	4	3 1/2	Abbot	20	5	8 1/2	4	3 1/2
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Flour	35	120	54																								

# Arab Finance Corporation s.a.l.

## Announces

that the following telex lines are operational both ways to and from Beirut by:

- Dialing the French code, then the number 068922 ARABEX
- Or via RCA code, 023000, then the number 233819 ARABEX

Gefinor Center Bloc D - P.O.B. 113-5527 - Beirut-Lebanon

We are pleased to announce that

**STEPHEN M. DuBRUL, JR.**  
Former Chairman and President of the  
Export-Import Bank of the United States

has been elected  
to the Board of Directors as  
Vice Chairman.

**BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO.**  
INCORPORATED

## Consolidated OF AMEX

Week Ended July	Sales	High	Low
How Old M	318,200	42	42
How Old P	432,400	42	42
Resort Tot A	352,800	31 1/2	31 1/2
Rusky Oil	301,600	30 1/2	30 1/2
Total Int A	773,400	10 1/4	10 1/4
Disputed	218,400	15	15
FCR 9-4pp	188,800	2 1/4	2 1/4
Collectors Dev	177,000	10 1/4	10 1/4
Sydney Corp	164,200	2 1/4	2 1/4
U.S. Bank	151,000	7 1/4	7 1/4
Volume: 12,322,850 shares			
Ten to date: 385,963,228			
Adjusted: ended 12-15			
Advances: 464; decline			
changed: 360			
New highs: 126; new lo			

## NYSE

Week Ended July	High	Low
Indust.	58.45	58.41
Transp.	43.63	43.56
Util.	42.58	42.52
Finance	56.20	56.16
Composites	54.99	54.94
Standard & Po		
400 Index	118.82	119.06
30 Group	14.90	14.81
40 Util.	57.54	56.82
40 Finance	127.18	118.89
500 Stocks	100.85	99.45
Dow Jones		
30 Indust.	806.85	802.90
20 Transp.	397.06	392.53
10 Util.	117.56	116.53
60 Com.	510.98	510.36

## Bank Stock Quo

(Closing price of the week's hi)

Baybank	
Cleveland Trust Co	
Detroit Bank Corporation	
First Nat. Bank	
First Nat. City	
First Nat. City	
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	
Lincoln First Bank	
Madison Nat. Bank Phil.	
Nat. City Corporation	
New-Brunswick Bank	
Philadelphia Fed. City	
State Nat. Bank	
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## Lauda Second Not Easily Takes British Grand Prix

ONE, England, July 17.—James Hunt, the world champion, won his Marlboro runaway victory in the British Grand Prix yesterday, dropping the pace-maker, Niki Lauda, by a mile.

Lauda, second in the race, finished 1.32:04.37, an average speed of 132.60 mph.

The biggest thrill for the crowd of 100,000 came on the 22nd lap when Hunt, after a slow start, made a spectacular move and passed Lauda into second place at the chicane before the home straightaway.

Watson, Hunt and Lauda then disputed the lead, in that order, with only a few yards separating their cars. After the halfway mark Lauda began to lose ground and it became a two-man race between Watson and Hunt.

Hunt, admitting that Watson's car had a more powerful engine than his, chose the inside place on the front row of the grid because he feared Watson would reach the first bend ahead of him and get a grip on the race.

That was exactly what happened—even though Hunt had the advantage of the head wind, he was forced to pass Watson for the first few laps. Lauda and Schekter both have 22 points, Hunt 21.

Over 130 MPH

and the 199.37-mile race in 31 minutes and 45 seconds, an average speed of 132.60 mph.

Hunt, who was leading the race, was overtaken by Lauda on the 15th lap. He suddenly slowed down and pulled into the pits. After that it was a solo for Hunt.

It was an unlucky day for the two Elf Tyrrell drivers. Ronnie Peterson was the first driver to drop out of contention after his engine went in the first few laps. Later, the other Elf Tyrrell driver, Patrick Depailler, hit a safety fence. He was unhurt but did not return.

Another early casualty was Reutemann, whose Ferrari went into a spectacular skid at the chicane. The car suffered suspension damage but Reutemann was unhurt.

Jean-Pierre Jabouille, whose turbocharged Renault Elf attracted a lot of attention in its formula one debut, pulled out with engine troubles on the 12th lap. He got started again later but was never in contention.

## Reous Twice Outpaces rise as Trials Resume

From Wire Dispatches

R.I., July 17.—On both races yesterday, the further trials for the Enterprise will probably improve toward the end.

Courageous, the 1974 America's Cup winner, is being skipped by Ted Turner.

Peterson noted that Enterprise, a new boat by the veteran designer Olin Stephens, practiced in San Diego most of the spring in light wind conditions. It is only now that she is able to tune up for the brisker wind and sea conditions found in Newport, he said.

Lowell North, a West Coast sailmaker, skips Enterprise.

In the preliminary trial races held here in June by the New York Yacht Club, Courageous won seven out of eight races against Enterprise and Ted Hood's new boat, Independence.

Independence had a poor showing in the June trials, winning only two of the five races she sailed.

The yacht club will choose one of the three boats by Sept. 8 to defend it in the race.

Peterson said that of the three other foreign contenders, the Australia appears to be the closest in design to his boat. Both Sverige and Australia are fairly light boats whose sterns are cut back at a sharp angle to allow for longer waterlengths but lighter weight.

**Captures  
a Golf Title**

SIERRE, Switzerland.—Seven-year-old Swiss golfer, Severin, won the Swiss championship by a round of 69 for total of 273.

Heer strokes ahead of runner-up, who finished 68. Franz finished third.

**s Contract  
Emirates**

July 17 (Reuters).—Former soccer star, Revie, signed a day to direct the United Arab Emirates of the UAE. The UAE is rumored last

contract, worth about \$370,000. Revie and Sheikh chairman of the UAE. The UAE is rumored last

**ive Twilley**

7 (AP).—Howard receiver and the Miami Dolphins injured knee on waivers.

**orts News  
age 11**

## Tour's Lead Is Captured By Thévenet

From Wire Dispatches

AVORIAZ, France, July 17.—Dietrich Thurau lost the overall lead in the Tour de France cycling race today for the first time since the 24-day endurance test began.

Bernard Thévenet won the right to wear the leader's yellow jersey after a demanding time trial in the French Alps. He opened up an 11-second lead on Thurau after trailing him by 1 minute 22 seconds at the start of the stage.

Thevenet, the 1975 winner of the race, placed third in the time trial clocking behind Joop Zoetemelk, who finished in 33 minutes 48 seconds. Second was last year's overall winner, Lucien Van Impe, in 33:49.73.

"I don't believe it," said Thévenet. "I didn't think I was in such good shape climbing."



Bernard Thévenet



An exhausted Dietrich Thurau finishes the time trial.

Thurau, who got off to a good start in the time trial and was 51 seconds ahead of his closest rival, Eddy Merckx, before this second section of the stage, nearly collapsed about half a mile from the finish and had to struggle to take 18th place with a time of 38:42 minutes.

Merckx finished in 10th place and fell back to third place overall, 25 seconds behind Thévenet, 14 seconds behind Thurau.

The time trial was an 8.6-mile uphill battle that exhausted riders and offered the first real break for Zoetemelk. Van Impe and Thévenet, who had not pressed on the earlier flat stages through northern France and Belgium.

In the first half of today's stage, riders held back in anticipation of the afternoon's exertions. Paul Willems was a comfortable victor, three minutes ahead of the main pack, which was led by Claudio Santoni and Giacinto Santambrogio.

At that stage Thurau was still in the overall lead, well protected by his teammates. "It will be very difficult to defend this yellow jersey," Thévenet admitted after the trial.

Zoetemelk and Van Impe, both mountain specialists, intend to have their chance to wear it too. Zoetemelk's performance brought him up from 10th place in the overall standings to sixth.

"I am always hoping," Zoetemelk said. "I'm in a good condition. I'll try tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. If I find conditions that suit me, I will see."

The race will continue through the Alps over the next two days. Tomorrow the racers will leave Avoriaz for Chamorix.

"It's on Tuesday that the fight will be the most intense among those who will still have a chance to win the tour," Thévenet said.

The 17th stage, on Tuesday, finishes at the top of Alpe d'Huez, a major peak and an exhausting climb.

## Britain Edges France to Advance in Track

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, July 17.—Team captain David Jenkins anchored Britain's 4x100 meters relay squad to victory in the last event today to win a place alongside the Soviet Union in next month's final of the European track and field cup.

The victory gave Britain 126 points, three less than the Soviet Union, and left France third with 120 points.

France, which struggled with Britain throughout the two-day semifinal at Crystal Palace, joins fourth-placed Switzerland and four other countries in a second-chance "B" final at Gothenburg, Sweden, on Aug. 6, when the winning team will qualify for the final Helsinki final.

**Results in Poland**

In Warsaw, West Germany and Poland qualified today for the final. The West Germans won 8 of the 20 events, Poland 6, Bulgaria and Sweden 2 each and Norway and Romania one each.

The two teams from Warsaw for the "B" final are Romania, third here with 59 points, and Bulgaria, fourth with 57 points.

The best results of the Warsaw meet was, by far, the new European record in the pole vault set by Poland's Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz, 5.66 meters. He fell in three attempts to beat the world record of 5.71.

Competing in Athens, East Germany's men's squad placed first in 10 of 20 events to sweep a semifinal.

Italy placed second in the final standings and Czechoslovakia was third, with Finland fourth.

In Stuttgart, West Germany, Olympic star Irena Szewinska of Poland won the 100-meter and 200-meter individual events yesterday and paced her team in the 400-meter relays to give Poland first place in a women's semifinal.

Poland and West Germany advanced to the final in Helsinki while Hungary and Czechoslovakia moved to the "B" finals.

In Bucharest, the Russian and Romanian women's teams won 14 of 15 events today to qualify for the final.

The Russians finished first with eight victories and collected 106 points in the semifinal event involving seven other European teams. The Romanians had six victories for 98 points and second place.

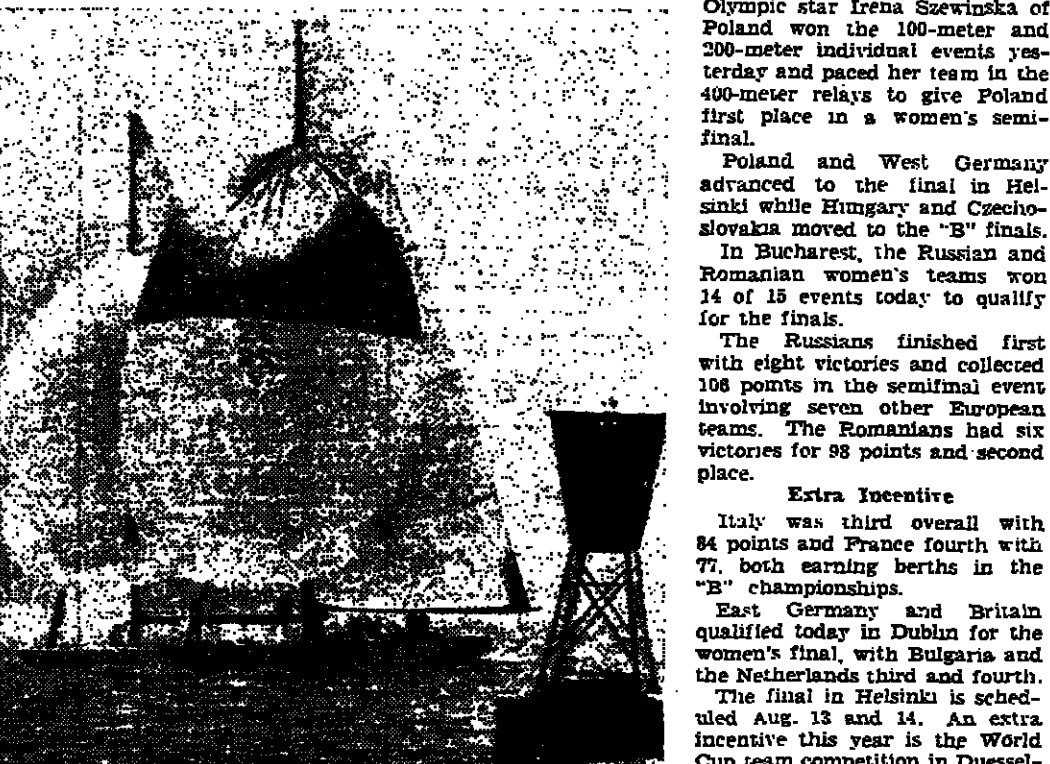
**Extra Incentive**

Italy was third overall with 84 points and France fourth with 77, both earning berths in the "B" championships.

East Germany and Britain qualified today in Dublin for the women's final with Bulgaria and the Netherlands third and fourth.

The final in Helsinki is scheduled Aug. 13 and 14. An extra incentive this year is the World Cup team competition in Dusseldorf, West Germany, in September, where the two top men's and women's teams from Helsinki will compete in their own right.

East Germany and the Soviet Union are the overwhelming favorites for the final, but the best of the rest will compete in Dusseldorf as a European selection. So there will still be incentive for individual competitors, even if their teams are poorly placed overall.



APPROACHING THE MARK—The yachts Courageous and Enterprise resume the America's Cup defender trials.

Sweden also is competing against Greta II, the 1974 cup challenger from Australia brought back this year with major hull changes. The French, under the leadership of Baron Marcel Bich, have brought two 12-meters—the old France I and France II.

Bich has yet to decide which boat he will use in the challenger trial races, beginning Aug. 4.

## Phillies Beat Cubs, 4-2, Trail by Two

PHILADELPHIA, July 17 (UPI).—Jay Johnstone hit two homers and helped left-hander Steve Carlton become the National League's first 13-game winner today as the Philadelphia Phillies defeated the Chicago Cubs, 4-2, and moved to within two games of the division leaders.

Johnstone put the Phillies in front in the first inning when he

his 14th home run to lead Chicago to a 3-2 victory over Boston.

Spencer's homer came off loser Reggie Cleveland, breaking a 2-2 tie in the sixth inning. Steve Stone, 10-7, struck out nine and walked two, allowing three hits, before being relieved at the start of the ninth inning by Lerrin LaGros. He recorded his 16th save.

Edgardo Romero had three singles and drove in the winning run in Milwaukee's 3-2 victory over Baltimore.

Moore Haas allowed three hits, struck out seven and walked one in eight innings for the Brewers before turning over the mound to Bob McClure at the start of the ninth. The Orioles scored then on a sacrifice fly by Eddie Murray and an RBI single by Lee May before Bill Castro retired the side.

## Sunday

connected off loser Ray Burris. Consecutive singles by Larry Bowa, Johnstone and Greg Luzinski hit 2-0 in the third and Johnstone connected for his sixth homer in the sixth inning. The Cubs spoiled Carlton's shut out in the eighth when George Mitterwald and Ivan DeJesus singled and Jose Cardenal hit a two-run double. Tug McGraw blanked the Cubs in the ninth to preserve Carlton's 13th victory against 4 losses.

## Another Strikeout Mark Falls To Ryan in Angels' 5-4 Victory

ANAHEIM, Calif., July 17 (UPI).—Nolan Ryan struck out 12 Mariners, setting a major league record of 98 games with 10 or more strikeouts, and Don Baylor's eighth-inning homer last night lifted the California Angels to a 5-4 victory over Seattle.

The strikeout record was held by Sandy Koufax.

Ryan received a standing ovation when he got Bill Stein on a called third strike for the second out in the top of the eighth. The Angel right-hander has 234 strikeouts this year in 190 2-3 innings, a pace ahead of his 1973 record of 383 whiffs.

Baylor, who has been good lately by California fans recently because of his 220 average, hit

## Saturday

the third pitch thrown by reliever Enrique Romo, 5-7, for his first homer since June 26.

**Rangers 5, Indians 4**

At Arlington, Texas, Mike Hargrove's run-scoring single in the eighth inning rallied Texas to a 5-4 victory over Cleveland.

The Indians built a 4-0 lead, but Texas came back with three runs in the sixth off Dennis Eckersley on five hits, one of them a two-run double by Claudell Washington.

## Expos 3, Cardinals 1

At Montreal, Gary Carter's bases-loaded sacrifice fly in the ninth inning capped a five-run rally that gave Montreal an 8-7 victory over St. Louis.

Held to six hits by Eric Rasmussen over the first eight innings, the Expos began their comeback when Andre Dawson opened the ninth with a triple and scored on a single by Wayne Garrett. Pinch-hitter Del Unser and Dave Cash followed with singles to load the bases and Chris Speier greeted reliever Rawly Eastwick with a two-run double.

## Astros 3, Reds 1

At Cincinnati, Bob Watson and Ernie Cable homered to power Houston to a 3-1 victory over Cincinnati behind the combined seven-hit pitching of Mark Lemongello and Joe Niekro.

## Dodgers 1, Padres 0

At San Diego, Los Angeles, set down in order for 7 1/3 innings by rookie Bob Ojeda, reached the left-hander for three hits in the eighth inning, including Steve Yeager's RBI single, to edge San Diego, 1-0.

With one out in the eighth, Steve Garvey easily beat out a bunt on the third base side for the first hit off Ojeda, who was pitching a perfect game. Dusty Baker forced Garvey at second base, but Glenn Burke followed with a single to center to move Baker to third. Yeager then grounded the first pitch into left, scoring Baker.

## Red Sox 4, White Sox 3

At Chicago, Carl Yastrzemski's sacrifice fly scored Jim Rice in the eighth inning to lift Boston to its 10th victory in its last 13 games, 4-3 over Chicago.

Rice singled to open the eighth, stole second and reached third on Francisco Barrios' wild pitch. Yastrzemski then drove the ball deep to center, easily scoring Rice. The loss was only the fourth for the White Sox in their last 17 games.

## A's 3, Twins 2

At Oakland, Vida Blue pitched an eight-inning and Tony Armas led a 14-hit Oakland attack with a double, two singles and two runs batted in for an 8-2 victory by the A's over Minnesota.

Blue, now 8-11, struck out nine, walked two and lost his shutout in the ninth on a leadoff homer by Craig Kusick. During Blue's 11 innings, the A's scored only 15 runs.

## Orioles 3, Brewers 0

At Milwaukee, Lee May and Ken Singleton hit two-run homers and Rudy May scattered seven hits in leading Baltimore to its 14th victory in the last 16 games, a 5-0 whitewash of Milwaukee.

May's 14th homer followed a walk to Eddie Murray in the second inning to stake the Orioles to a 3-0 lead. Singleton's 12th homer came with one out in the ninth and Far Kelly aboard with a single.

It was the Brewers' 10th defeat in their last 12 games.

## UCLA Chooses Basketball Coach

LOS ANGELES, July 17.—Gary Cunningham, a former player and assistant at UCLA under John Wooden and favored by the legendary coach to succeed him, finally has been named.

Cunningham, 37, was formally announced as UCLA's basketball coach, replacing Gene Bartow, who resigned June 14 after two years to become athletic director and coach at Alabama Birmingham.

So athletic director J.D. Morgan's coaching hunt search, which lasted almost a month, is over. During that period, Denny Crum, Louisville's coach and another former Wooden aide, turned down the job and North Carolina's Dean Smith withdrew his name from consideration.

Cunningham merely has to move from one office to another on campus. He has served as executive director of the UCLA Alumni Association, a position he has held since Wooden retired after the 1974-75 season.

## Expos 3, Cardinals 0

At Montreal, Stan Bahnsen pitched a three-hit shutout for his fourth straight victory as Montreal registered a 3-0 triumph over St. Louis.

Bahnsen, 32, with Montreal and 1-2 with Oakland before joining the Expos in a trade, gave up singles to Keith Hernandez in the fourth and Ken Ritz in the eighth and a double to Lou Brock in the ninth. He struck out six batters.

## Astros 8, Reds 0

At Cincinnati, Wilbur Howard hit a three-run homer and Julio Gonzalez had four hits to give Houston an 8-0 victory over Cincinnati behind the combined shutout pitching of J.R. Richard and Joe Sambilo.

## Never on Sunday for the American League's All-Star Game Pitchers

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT).—Billy Martin, Gene Mauch and Whitey Herzog agree that it's a "bad" rule. Earl Weaver calls it "stupid" and Don Zimmer thinks it's "terrible."

Of the managers with teams currently in contention in both the American League East and West, only Bob Lemon of the Chicago White Sox doesn't sound disturbed, saying, "I don't think the rule makes that much difference."

The rule they're talking about is an American League commandment that one starting pitcher from each team, designated three weeks in advance for possible selection to the All-Star squad, shall not be permitted to pitch the Sunday before the All-Star Game, which will be held at Yankee Stadium on Tuesday night.

And so today the integrity of the pennant races in each division will be subordinated to the All-Star exhibition. Each team,

even those whose designated starting pitchers were not named for the American League staff, will be expected to do less than its best in today's games. Grand jury hearings have been held with less evidence.

But judging by the silence of Commissioner Bowie Kuhn for the four years of this American League commandment, doing less than your best on the Sunday before the All-Star Game apparently is in the best interests of baseball.

"We called Lee MacPhail," says the Baltimore Orioles' manager, Earl Weaver, of the American League president, "and asked what would happen if we ignored the rule. He told us that if the other team protested, he would uphold the protest."

Weaver was concerned because Jim Palmer, the Orioles' ace, would pitch today in Milwaukee if he were not an All-Star designee. But suppose, just suppose, that Weaver were to

defy the American League commandment by starting Palmer and suppose Palmer won and suppose the Milwaukee Brewers were to file a protest and suppose MacPhail were to uphold the protest, ordering that the game be replayed or forfeited. If all that were to occur, the Orioles would be punished for having done their best to win.

"The way it is," Weaver says, "Jim Palmer loses a start."

Palmer started Wednesday night in Texas, which would provide him his usual three days rest before today's game.

And if the Orioles finish second in the American League's Eastern Division by one game, that start could be the difference.

As the president of the American League, embarrassed by having lost the last five All-Star games and 13 of the last 14, Lee MacPhail is understandably uptight.

"If the pitchers started Sunday and then worked Tuesday

night in the All-Star Game," says Lee MacPhail, "there would be the possibility of injury to their arms. We give the clubs sufficient time to adjust their pitching rotation so that we have a pool of rested starters. Relief pitchers are not involved. And if a designated starter's game is rained out Saturday, he can start the Sunday game. But to be fair to all the teams, once a pitcher is designated for All-Star consideration, he can't pitch the Sunday game. I agree that the pennant race is more important than the All-Star Game, but if the All-Star Game is worth playing, it's worth playing properly."

It's also worth putting in perspective as the National League does by scoring such a rule and winning consistently anyway. The All-Star Game should not influence a manager's selection of his starting pitchers. Nor should it be a potential tool for the All-Star manager to use to his own team's advantage.

"Our designated starter is Paul Splittorff," says Whitey Herzog, the Kansas City Royals' manager. "For all I know, Billy Martin might've designated him because he's a left-hander and we play the Yankees this weekend and they don't like left-handers and maybe Billy was hoping I'd keep him out of the series. I'm not saying Billy thought that way, but that's a possibility with any manager. He's thinking of his own team first."

Meanwhile, two of the All-Star designers, Frank Tanana of the California Angels and Mark Fidrych of the Detroit Tigers, have developed arm trouble and will not be available Tuesday night. Each was working with three days rest in a rotation geared to avoid a Sunday start. If the Sunday rule did not exist, each might still be healthy. Perhaps some day the American League will rewrite its All-Star commandment to read: Thou shalt not tamper with the pennant race.

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"We've been very fortunate," he said.

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**Janelle Comm**

The doctors said the patient had a tiny hydronephrosis that permitted a catheter to be pumped from a reservoir in his abdomen into the penis to cause an erection. The patient's name was not disclosed.

penis-erection device used in more than 2 in the U.S. to date, created by the device's Brantley Scott, a urologist with the Baylor Medicine in Houston have included patients with impotency.

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